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Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
for 1925.



DONALD C. LAMONT,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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1925.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health—

*DONALD C. LAMONT, M.B. CH.B. (Edin) D.P.H.
(commenced duties 3rd October, 1925)

*PERCY G. HORSBURGH, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H. (resigned June 1925)

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

*JOSEPH GALLAGHER, C.R.S.I., M.I.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector—

*CYRIL R. MOSS, A.M.I.S.E., C.R.S.I., M.I.C.S.
(resigned, June, 1925)

*J. YATES, C.R.S.I. (appointed, June, 1925)
(resigned, December, 1925)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector—

MALCOLM H. MCINTOSH,

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Miss HELENA BIDDLECOMB, (temporary)

Miss JEAN MACNEIL, (appointed, August, 1925)

Veterinary Surgeon—(Part time)

W. W. LANG, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerks—

Miss E. HASSALL. STANLEY THEAKER

*Salaries contributed to, under Public Health Acts or Exchequer Grants.

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Public Health Office,
Scunthorpe.
June, 1926.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District Council.**

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my first Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department.

This report has been arranged to conform with Circular 648 of the Ministry of Health. It is a survey Report covering the 5 years 1921-1925, and I have included in some detail Reports for for the year on the working of the Tuberculosis, School Medical Inspection and Venereal Diseases Schemes of the County Council so far as they relate to the Urban District of Scunthorpe and Frodingham.

I am Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer and Venereal Diseases Officer, for the Scunthorpe Area.

There were several changes in the Staff during 1925. In June Dr. Horsburgh was appointed Medical Officer of Health of Nuneaton. I commenced duties in October. During the interim Dr. A. H. Graydon Johnstone acted as temporary Medical Officer of Health.

In June Mr. Moss was appointed Sanitary Inspector of Brighouse, and was succeeded by Mr. Yates. Mr. Yates resigned in December to take up duties in the Finchley Health Department.

The whole of the Staff of the Department has worked well during the year and carried out their duties in an efficient manner.

I am indebted to Mr. Gallagher for the valuable information he has contributed for inclusion in this Report, and to the Engineer and Surveyor for information supplied with regard to water and sewerage.

I must express my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for considering so readily and courteously any recommendations which I have laid before them.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DONALD C. LAMONT.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area

Area	7,961	acres
Population—Census 1921	27,359	
Estimated Population, 1925	31,430	
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	5,253	
Number of Inhabited Houses—estimated 1925	6,287	
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) ...	5,690	
Rateable Value, 1925—		
Buildings, etc.	£206,702 9 0	
Land	3,147 11 0	£209,850 Total
<hr/>		
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1925	£830	

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those appertaining to ironstone mining and to the iron and steel industries. There is little or no female employment.

Owing to the depression in the iron and steel industry there has been a considerable amount of unemployment during the last few years. Owing to the nature of employment deaths from violence show a high return.

Poor Law Relief

During 1925, 56 men, 181 women, and 237 children received Poor Law Relief at a cost of £4,609 18s. 10d.

Census Returns

POPULATION. The population of the district has increased rapidly during the last 25 years. The 1921 Census returns show that the population of the whole area in 1901 was only 10,945. In 1911, this had increased to 19,360 and in 1921, to 27,359. In the last 25 years the increase in population has been over 20,000. The 1921 Census figures show that the density of population was 3.5 persons per acre.—There were 5,690 private families and the population in private families was 26,692.

Of 5,316 separate dwellings, 151 had 1—3 rooms.

3,618 had 4—5 „

1,484 had 6—8 „

63 had 9 or more rooms

At the time of the 1921 Census there were 3,306 Metal Workers in the District, of whom 485 were Furnacemen and Puddlers, 309 were Fitters and Millwrights.

Hospital Accommodation

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Within the District.—Nil. Patients are sent to Grimsby or Lincoln Fever Hospitals (distance of 30 miles).

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL. Nil in the District.

Arrangements are made with the City of Lincoln to take cases of Smallpox arising in the area.

GENERAL HOSPITAL. Frodingham Cottage Hospital, with a total of 26 beds (16 male and 10 female).

Soon after the cessation of the Great War a scheme was set on foot for the erection of a War Memorial General Hospital for which approximately £24,000 has been collected. Building operations in connection with this Hospital have not yet been commenced. The only existing hospital is the Cottage Hospital, which deals with accidents and emergencies. The general hospital accommodation is inadequate for the needs of the District, and remains a matter of urgency. In the interests of the health of the inhabitants it is essential that building operations in connection with the new hospital should be commenced without delay. Additional Wards could be added in future years as funds permit.

MATERNITY. A Hospital of seven beds was opened on the 13th June, 1925. The hospital is administered by the County Council and a special rate is levied on the Urban District for its maintenance.

A Report on the working of this Hospital is given on page 23 of this Report.

Ambulance Facilities

(a) Infectious Cases.

Fever Ambulances used to remove Patients to the Fever Hospitals are supplied by Lincoln and Grimsby Corporations.

The St. John Ambulance (in emergency).

(b) Non-Infectious Cases.

Practically all cases are dealt with by the St. John Ambulance. The various Works have Ambulances at their disposal for Accidents, etc.

Clinics

Clinic	Situation	Time	Medical Officer	Responsible Authority
Maternity & Child Welfare	Home Street, Scunthorpe	Monday afternoons	Dr. A. Brunyate	Lindsey C. C.
	Crosby ...	Alternate Mondays	do.	do.
	Ashby ...	Alternate Tuesdays	do.	do.
Ante-natal ...	Home Street, Scunthorpe	Alternate Wednesdays	do.	do.
Tuberculosis	Home Street, Scunthorpe	Tuesday and Friday mornings	Dr. D. C. Lamont	do.
Venereal Diseases	Home Street, Scunthorpe	Females :	do.	do.
		Thursday afternoons		
		Intermediate treatment by appointment		
		Males :		
		Tuesday and Friday evenings		
		Intermediate treatment 5-15 p.m. daily		
School Clinic	Home Street, Scunthorpe	Mornings daily	Dr. D. C. Lamont	do.
		Friday afternoons	do.	do.
Eye Clinic ...	Home Street, Scunthorpe	Mondays	Dr. A. Brunyate	do.
Dental Clinic	Home Street, Scunthorpe		Mr. Booth, L.D.S.	do.

X-Rays in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinic are performed by Mr. Walter Salisbury, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), by appointment.

Nursing

GENERAL. The general nursing of the District is carried on by three voluntary Nursing Associations.

The Scunthorpe Nursing Association employs 1 Superintendent Nurse and 6 District Nurses.

The Frodingham Nursing Association employs 2 District Nurses.

The Ashby Nursing Association employs 1 District Nurse.

I am of the opinion that the general nursing in the homes could be carried out more effectually if these three Associations were amalgamated. A scheme is now being considered for the amalgamation of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Voluntary Nursing Associations.

FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. This work is carried out by a part-time Fever Nurse—two-thirds of whose salary is paid for Fever Nursing by the Urban District Council and one-third by the County Council for Venereal Disease Work.

MIDWIVES. The total number of practising Midwives in the District is 14, of whom 7 are attached to the Nursing Associations and 3 to the Maternity Home. All hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Laboratory Work

The examination of Diphtheria Swabs, Sputa, Urines, etc., have been carried out in the Public Health Department to the following extent:—

SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	Positive 1925	Negative 1925		Total 1925	Total 1924
For Diphtheria Bacilli—					
{ Private Practitioners ...	11	55	66	118	156
{ Medical Officer of Health ...	9	43	52		
For Tubercle Bacilli ...	3	20		23	30
Specimens of Urine ...	1	4	5	21	19
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ...	1	2	3		
Other examinations ...	6	7	13		
	TOTAL		...	162	205

Other material, such as specimens of blood or fæces for examination for typhoid fever, blood for the Wassermann reaction for Syphilis, and specimens of Milk and Water taken for Bacteriological examination are sent to the Pathological laboratory of Sheffield University, or the County Laboratory, Wakefield, or Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, London.

Two specimens of blood were examined for Enteric Fever. Wassermann tests are included in the section dealing with Venereal Diseases.

Marriages

The number of marriages solemnised in the Urban District during 1925 was 178. This is a decrease of 43 on the previous year's number.

The marriage rate was lower in 1925 than in any of the previous four years.

The number of marriages for the five years 1921-1925 is as follows:—

	No. of Marriages	Marriage Rate per 1,000 of the population
1921	171	6.15
1922	214	7.57
1923	187	6.35
1924	221	7.13
1925	178	5.9

Births

Rates per 1,000 of the population.

The number of registered births during the year totalled 743. All were born within the Urban District. This gives a birth rate of 23.6 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for 1925 remains the same as in 1924, but is less than in the triennium 1921-1923.

The birth rate in Scunthorpe and Frodingham showed a steady decrease during 1921, 1922, 1923. This decrease in the local birth rate corresponds closely with the decrease found throughout the Country as a whole, with the exception that in 1922 the decrease in the Urban District birth rate was considerably greater than in the Country as a whole.

Our Birth Rate still shews a higher rate than the average for the smaller towns of England and Wales and for England and Wales as a whole.

TOTAL BIRTHS IN SCUNTHORPE & FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total Births	849	711	725	756	743
Rate per 1,000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham	32.6	25.5	24.64	23.6	23.6
Rate per 1,000 smaller towns of England and Wales, pop. 20,000 to 50,000	22.7	20.5	19.8	18.9	18.8
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales	22.4	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.3

The total male births numbered 367, the female 376, being a proportion of 976 males to 1,000 females. It is worthy of note that during the years 1921-1924 the number of male births exceeded the number of female births, but for 1925 the female births exceeded the male by nine. Of the 743 births, 25 were illegitimate. The illegitimate births were 3.4 per cent. of the total compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous year.

The following Tables show the total births and illegitimate births in the five Wards of the District.

	TOTAL BIRTHS IN WARDS.									
	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	93	84	86	92	117	88	113	105	102	85
South	73	48	44	40	36	34	46	48	56	49
East	94	97	75	72	74	71	62	59	63	71
West	96	92	83	72	61	72	84	75	62	78
Central	83	89	59	88	87	85	78	86	84	93
	439	410	347	364	375	350	383	373	367	376

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	M 1921	F	M 1922	F	M 1923	F	M 1924	F	M 1925	F
North	Figures not available		Figures not available		1	2	—	2	1	3
South					1	1	—	2	4	1
East					7	5	1	6	5	4
West					4	2	3	3	—	2
Central					2	2	2	2	3	2
	27	16	15	9	15	12	6	15	13	12

STILL BIRTHS. 28 Still Births were notified to the County M.O.H., of which 12 were notified by Doctors and 16 by Midwives.

The greatest number of births occurred in the North Ward, and the least number in the East Ward. The Birth Rate, however, was highest in the Central Ward (30.05 per 1,000), and least in the West Ward (19.3 per 1,000). The Birth Rates in the North, South, and East Wards were practically uniform.

Of the 25 illegitimate births during the year, four occurred in the North Ward, five in the South Ward, five in the Central Ward and only two in the West Ward. Nine occurred in the East Ward, which is the poorest and most densely populated Ward in the District.

NATURAL INCREASE. The excess of births over deaths was 469 or 14.8 per 1,000 of the population. This figure is remarkably high (but is to be expected, and is due to the rapid growth of the town, and to the fact that the adult population is chiefly made up of persons of child bearing age.

Deaths

The total number of deaths recorded in the Urban District was 274, giving a death rate of 8.7 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 10.46 in the previous year. The number of deaths was smaller than in each of the previous four years and the death rate correspondingly less.

The death rate was also less than that of the 157 smaller towns of England and Wales, and that of England and Wales as a whole.

The death rate was highest in the Central Ward (10.7) and least in the South Ward (5.5).

The following tables give the data for the quinquennium 1921—1925.

TOTAL DEATHS IN SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total Deaths	296	278	293	324	274
Rate per 1,000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham	11.08	9.7	9.9	10.46	8.7
Rate per 1,000 smaller towns of England and Wales, pop. 20,000 to 50,000	11.3	11.7	10.6	11.2	12.2
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales	12.1	12.9	11.6	12.2	12.2

TOTAL DEATHS IN WARDS.

	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North	23	27	19	25	35	24	41	28	35	33
South	24	18	27	20	19	13	26	25	16	12
East	49	37	50	16	50	24	51	26	48	19
West	44	22	35	29	32	37	33	32	29	19
Central	29	23	33	24	39	20	36	26	32	31
	169	127	164	114	175	118	187	137	160	114

CAUSES OF DEATH

CANCER caused 24 deaths. This number is the same as for the previous year, but is an increase of six as compared with the years 1921 and 1922.

HEART DISEASE was the cause of 23 deaths, compared with 29 in 1924. The primary cause of many of these deaths was rheumatism.

Deaths from PREMATURE BIRTH, CONGENITAL DEBILITY, and MALFORMATION showed a decrease, being 21 as compared with 26 in 1924, and 36 in 1921.

For the first time during the last five years there has been no deaths from Appendicitis.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYTEM again show a formidable figure, being 73 of the total 274 deaths. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for 24 of these deaths, Bronchitis 21, and Pneumonia 26.

Forty-two males as compared with thirty-one females died of respiratory diseases. Climatic conditions play a large part in the respiratory diseases rate in this country, but various other factors are also involved. The males in our District for the most part work in very heated atmospheres, and take little or no precaution against sudden changes of temperature. The men in the District who work under these conditions can do much to help themselves by changing into dry underclothes before leaving the works instead of suddenly emerging into the cold atmosphere of the streets and allowing their garments, often soaked with perspiration, to dry on their bodies during the homeward journey.

The deaths from PNEUMONIA show a decrease of 19 from the previous year.

KIDNEY DISEASE accounted for eight deaths, being three more than in 1924.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE. There were fourteen deaths from violence (eleven male and three female), and one suicide.

The deaths from violence represent an annual death rate of 0.45 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.47 for England and Wales, and 0.38 for the smaller towns.

MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS.

There were 160 deaths of Males and 114 deaths of Females.

The Male deaths exceeded the Female deaths in the following diseases:—

Tuberculosis of the Lungs ...	14	Males	10	Females
Cancer	15	„	9	„
Heart Disease	17	„	6	„
Bronchitis	12	„	9	„
Premature Births, etc.	12	„	9	„
Deaths from Violence	11	„	3	„

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Cause of Death	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Death Rate
	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	—	1	.03
Measles	—	6	3	5	2	.06
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	1	1	.03
Whooping Cough .	3	10	3	1	4	.12
Diphtheria	3	—	1	2	1	.03
Influenza	12	15	6	13	7	.22
Encephalitis Lethar- gica	3	—	—	—	2	.06
Meningoccal Men- ingitis	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	14	19	27	20	24	.76
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	10	6	10	10	.31
Cancer	18	18	32	24	24	.76
Diabetes	—	2	3	2	3	.09
Cerebral Hæmorr- hage	—	9	13	23	13	.41
Heart Disease	25	17	24	29	23	.76
Arterio-Sclerosis ...	—	8	9	2	7	.22
Bronchitis	17	27	22	19	21	.66
Pneumonia	23	20	31	45	26	.82
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	6	9	3	2	.06
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	2	1	1	2	.06
Diarrhœa, etc.	12	3	8	7	6	.19
Appendicitis	3	2	2	2	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	7	4	5	5	8	.22
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	—	1	3	1	.03
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy	1	2	1	2	1	.03
Premature Birth, Congenital debil- ity & Malforma- tion	36	27	21	26	21	.66
Suicide	4	2	1	4	1	.03
Other deaths from Violence	7	15	12	15	14	.40
Other Defined Dis- eases	77	50	51	60	46	1.46
Rheumatic Fever...	4	—	—	—	1	.03
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	2	—	—	1	.03
Causes ill defined...	—	1	—	—	1	.03
	296	278	293	324	274	8.7

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1925—Analysis of Net Deaths—According to Age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2		2 to 3		3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 65		65 and upwards
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Influenza	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	
Other Tuberculous diseases	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer, malignant disease	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatic Fever	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	
Diabetes	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arterio-sclerosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS—continued

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Bronchitis	M	12	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
	F	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M	15	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F	11	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Other Respiratory diseases ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	M	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ..	M	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other deaths from Violence ..	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	2	—
	F	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other defined diseases ..	M	27	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	16
	F	19	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	9
Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Males		160	32	5	1	2	1	3	—	4	17	11	34	50
Females		114	23	7	1	2	1	3	4	3	3	10	20	37
		274	55	12	2	4	2	6	4	7	20	21	54	87

Vital Statistics of Whole District during years 1921 to 1925

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS.		Nett DEATHS belonging to the District Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate
1921	27,790	849	32.6	75	86	308	11.08
1922	28,530	711	25.5	69	94	278	9.7
1923	29,420	725	24.6	55	75	293	9.9
1924	30,970	786	23.6	62	78	324	10.46
1925	31,430	743	23.6	55	74	274	8.7

Vital Statistics during 1925

Wards	Popula- tion	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births		Death Rate from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea		Death Rate from Diarrhoea	Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Death Rate from Tubercu- losis	Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tubercu- losis
						Births	Deaths	Diarrhoea	Diarrhoea				
North	6810	187	68	20.7	9.9	90	29	.29	.29	2.34	1.32	.29	.29
South	5030	105	28	20.8	5.5	38	—	—	—	.59	.59	.19	.19
East	6475	134	67	20.7	10.3	89	.15	.15	.46	1.85	1.08	.61	.61
West	7225	140	48	19.3	6.6	50	.27	.27	—	.81	.41	.29	.29
Central	5890	177	63	30.05	10.7	84	.67	.67	.16	1.69	.34	.16	.16
	31,430	743	274	23.6	8.6	74	.22	.22	.19	1.49	.76	.31	.31

Infantile Mortality

There were 55 deaths of infants in 1925 compared with 62 in 1924, 55 in 1923, 69 in 1922 and 75 in 1921. This is a rate of Infantile Mortality for 1925 of 74 per 1,000, compared with 78 in 1924, 75.8 in 1923, 94.6 in 1922, and 86 in 1921.

The death rate per 1,000 births of infants under one year of age has fallen from 101.3 in 1920 to 74 in 1925. This decrease in infant deaths is greater than the decrease for the 157 smaller towns of similar size to Scunthorpe.

The infantile mortality figure for the Urban District for 1925 is the same as for the smaller towns of England and Wales, and lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole. In previous years the Infant Mortality in the Urban District has always been higher than the average for the smaller towns, and 1925 was the first year in which our infant death rate has been lower than the rate for the whole country.

This decrease is due in the main to the good work done in the child welfare and antenatal clinics, and to the enthusiasm shown by the Health Visitors and District Nurses in advising the mothers on infant feeding and in the care of the newly born child.

Prematurity was responsible for thirteen deaths of infants under one year of age as compared with eighteen in the previous year. Congenital debility was the cause of seven infant deaths, and pneumonia caused thirteen deaths, as against eleven in 1924. Only three infant deaths were due to Tuberculosis and two to Whooping Cough. Diarrhoea and Enteritis caused eight deaths of infants.

Seven children died on the day they were born and fifteen children (27 per cent.) died before they were a week old. Twenty-one died under the age of one month. This is a neo-natal mortality for 1925 of 28 per 1,000 births, as compared with 30.5 in 1924, and 40.8 in 1921. This is a striking reduction on the 1921 figure.

CHILD MORTALITY. The deaths of children aged one to five years numbered 75, compared with 90 in 1924, and 92 in 1921. The mortality at these ages is largely due to lung diseases and depends on the presence or absence of epidemics of measles or whooping cough. In 1925 there was no serious epidemic of either of these two diseases.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. Only two deaths occurred due to diseases associated with pregnancy or parturition compared with five in 1924. One of these was due to puerperal sepsis.

INFANT MORTALITY.—RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	101.3	86	94.6	75.8	78	74
157 Smaller Towns of England and Wales. Popula- tion 20,000-50,000	80	84	75	69	71	74
England & Wales	80	83	77	69	75	75

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS, 1925.

Ward.	Males	Females	Total
North ...	7	10	17
South	3 and 1 illegitimate	—	4
East	6 and 1 illegitimate	5	12
West	6 and 1 illegitimate	—	7
Central ...	8	7	15
	33	22	55

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS

from 1921 to 1925.

Ward	Total 1921	Total 1922	Total 1923	Total 1924	Total 1925	Average for 5 years
North	14	7	11	22	17	14
South	12	9	9	7	4	8
East	23	21	10	14	12	16
West	18	16	12	9	7	12
Central	8	16	13	10	15	13
	75	69	55	62	55	63

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS FOR 1925

Cause of Death		Sex	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 yr.
Smallpox	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous diseases	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis	..	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		F	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	M	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	2	10
		F	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Diarrhœa	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Enteritis	..	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Gastritis..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying)	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth..	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	..	M	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
		F	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	M	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4
		F	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other causes	..	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS		Male	10	1	..	..	3	7	6	5	32
		Female	5	..	4	1	2	6	2	3	23
			15	1	4	1	5	13	8	8	55

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR—Arranged according to Days, Weeks and Months

	TOTAL	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	1-2 mth.	2-3 mth.	3-4 mth.	4-5 mth.	5-6 mth.	6-7 mth.	7-8 mth.	8-9 mth.	9-10 mth.	10-11 mth.	11-12 mth.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous diseases	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	3	3	..	2	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gastritis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	13	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus..	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other causes	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	7	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	5	4	2	5	7	..	4	2	1	..

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Local Authority responsible for carrying out Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes is the County Council. The County Council Child Welfare Clinics are held in the Home Street Clinic Centre, in the Crosby Parish Church Hall and Ashby Parish Church Hall (see page 8). An Ante-Natal Clinic is held in the Home Street Centre. The Lady Assistant Medical Officers of the County Council are the Medical Officers for these Clinics. Six Health Visitors employed by the County Council carry out the work of Health visiting under these schemes in Scunthorpe and the surrounding districts.

The Scunthorpe Children's After-Care Association does valuable work in giving financial assistance to parents and in supplying appliances for children under five years of age.

The incidence of PUERPERAL FEVER continues to be low. Only two cases were notified in the District, and one death occurred.

During the quinquennium 1921—1925 only ten cases of Puerperal Fever occurred, the highest number being in 1923.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of Cases of Puerperal Fever	2	1	4	1	2
Rate per 1,000 births	2.3	1.4	5.5	1.3	2.7

Fifteen cases of OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM occurred during the year.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	3	9	6	15
Rate per 1,000 births ...	5.9	4.2	12.4	7.9	20.2

The number of cases of Ophthalmia notified in 1925 shows an alarming increase over the four preceding years. On investigation, however, it is found that the majority of these cases were of a very mild type, and the increase is due chiefly to practitioners notifying cases in which there is a very slight discharge from the baby's eyes. The Infectious Diseases Nurse visits all cases of Ophthalmia and treats the eyes frequently during the day, and it is with the object of ensuring the immediate services of the nurse in these cases and thus preventing a more serious inflammation of the eyes that these mild degrees of inflammation have been notified.

Cases Notified	Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
15	15	—	15	—	—	—

In no case was there any subsequent impairment of vision, and no deaths of children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorium occurred.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Both of these occurred in children under one year of age, and both were still under treatment at the end of the year.

Of the 46 cases of Measles notified during the year, 39 were in children under five years of age. There were no deaths directly attributable to Measles in children under one year of age, and only one death between the age of one and two years.

Whooping Cough accounted for four deaths (three girls and one boy) under the age of two years, and of the six deaths from epidemic diarrhoea, five occurred in the first year of life and one in a child under two years of age.

The number of Still Births was 28 (see page 11).

Many of these deaths were preventable if the mother had ante-natal supervision.

The Maternity Home

The Scunthorpe Maternity Home was established by the Lindsey County Council and opened on the 13th June, 1925. The Home is housed in what was formerly the old Frodingham Council Offices.

The Home has a Ward of six beds, and a single-bed Isolation Ward. The Labour Room is equipped with an Operating Table, and there are ample facilities in the Home for the operation of Cæsarean Section.

The Staff comprises a Matron, two Assistant Nurses, and two domestics. All the Nurses hold Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The Medical Officer of Health of the District is the administrative Medical Superintendent of the Home.

A fee of £2 2s. per week is charged for patients resident within the Urban District, but if financial circumstances do not permit of an expectant mother paying the full fee, a reduction is made, based on an Assessment according to the County Council's Scale for the recovery of Fees. Patients from outside the Urban District are charged £3 3s. per week.

Patients are attended in the Home by their private Doctors, if they so desire.

A rota of Doctors is kept for emergency work. Two Consulting Surgeons are available for major operations, such as Cæsarean Section.

A special rate is levied on the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District.

The Maternity Home supplied a long felt want in the Urban District. At the present time of house shortage, and when so many families are living in lodgings, or have insufficient bedroom accommodation, a Mother can be confined in the Home at a cost not more than would be incurred had the confinement taken place in the patient's house, and the mother has the undoubted advantage of being removed from other domestic worries during the lying-in period. In addition, the newly born infant is under continuous expert care during the most critical first ten days of life.

An added advantage would accrue if there were available in the district a number of "Home-helps," who could be engaged at a moderate fee to take charge of the housekeeping during the period the mother is in the Maternity Home.

The following Table gives information required by the Ministry of Health, relating to cases received into the Maternity Home, for the year 1925.

Name of Institution.—Municipal Maternity Home.

Number of Beds.—7 beds.

Information required	Particulars
(1) Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1925	nil
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1925	15
(3) Average duration of stay	14.4 days
(4) Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives	14
(b) Doctors	1
(5) Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance	
(a) Ante-natal	nil
(b) during labour	nil
(c) after labour	nil
(d) for infant	nil
(6) Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis with result of treatment in each case	nil
(7) Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate	nil

(8) Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ...	nil
(9) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	nil
(10) Number of cases of "Inflammation of the eyes," however slight	nil
(11) Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breastfed	2
1—not sufficient milk, one breast removed by operation several years previous to confinement.	
1—due to anæmia.	
(12) Number of maternal deaths, with causes ...	nil
(13) Number of foetal deaths	
(a) stillborn, and (b) within 10 days of birth and their causes—and the results of the post mortem examination if possible ...	nil

Infectious Diseases

During the year there were 67 deaths from Infectious Diseases. The seven principal zymotic diseases, viz.: Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa and Fever (including typhus, enteric and typhoid) accounted for 14 deaths.

This is a death rate of .44 per 1,000 of the population. The Zymotic Death Rates for the years 1921—1925 were as follows:—

1921 ...	.75	per 1,000 of the population					
1922 ...	.71	"	"	"	"	"	"
1923 ...	.54	"	"	"	"	"	"
1924 ...	.54	"	"	"	"	"	"
1925 ...	.44	"	"	"	"	"	"
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population							
		Whoop- ing Cough					Rate per 1000 B'ths Diarrhœa and Enteritis (und'r 2 yrs)
Scunthorpe & Frodingham..	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.03	8.07
England and Wales ...	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	8.4
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	10.8
157 Smaller Towns ...	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	7.6

The Age distribution and Ward distribution of the notifiable infectious diseases is given in Table on page 29.

DIPHTHERIA. The number of cases increased from 27 in 1924 to 33 in 1925. Twenty-two of the cases occurred in children under 15 years of age, ten in persons between 15 and 45 years.

There was only one death from Diphtheria, giving a case mortality of 3 per cent.

Only one case was removed to hospital, all the others being nursed at home.

Sixty-six Throat Swabs were sent to the Health Office by private Practitioners for bacteriological examination, and in eleven the diphtheria bacillus was found.

Antitoxin in 8,000 units phials for Diphtheria patients is kept at the Council Offices, and during 1925 72 phials were issued to Doctors for treatment of their patients.

SCARLET FEVER. The total number of cases was 70, as compared with 99 in 1924, 125 in 1923, 39 in 1922, and 151 in 1921.

Only one death occurred. Eight cases were removed to hospital. Fifty-five cases occurred in children under 15 years of age.

The Shick test for Diphtheria and the Dick test in Scarlet Fever have not been employed, nor have artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases been employed.

WHOOPIING COUGH. Sixty-one cases of Whooping Cough were notified by Teachers, Nurses or Parents, and two deaths in children under one year of age were attributed to this cause.

MEASLES. Forty-six cases of Measles were notified, as compared with 465 in 1924.

The two deaths that occurred were in children under six years of age.

Thirty-nine of the cases occurred in children under five years of age.

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in September, 1923, notification applying to children under five years of age.

The more serious complications of this disease are apt to occur in children under five years of age, and the greatest mortality occurs at the age of two years, hence the importance of notification of the young child before school age. Cases of Measles in children of school age (over five years) are reported by the Head Teachers of the Schools.

In nine houses more than one case of Measles occurred, and in these the occupants averaged 2.6 persons per bedroom. The average number of children under

twelve years of age in these nine houses who had never previously suffered from Measles was three.

In 37 houses, in which only one case of Measles occurred the occupants averaged 1.8 persons per bedroom and the average number of children under twelve years of age who had never previously had Measles was 1.3.

PNEUMONIA. Of the thirty-eight cases which were notified, thirteen occurred in children under five years of age. The incidence of this disease was lower than in the previous four years, but the case mortality (68 per cent.) is abnormally high.

INFLUENZA caused seven deaths, being six fewer than in the previous year.

SMALLPOX. No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year, and during the last five years there have only been two cases in the District. No primary vaccinations or revaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

ENTERIC FEVER. Of the three cases of Enteric Fever, one died, and two were removed to hospital.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA. Three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, compared with seven in 1924.

DIARRHŒA. The deaths from this disease numbered six, of which five were in children under one year of age. This compares with seven in the previous year, eight in 1923, three in 1922, and twelve in 1921.

The death rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis in children under two years of age per 1,000 births is 8.1, compared with 10.6 for the smaller towns of England and Wales.

In 1921 the Diarrhœa death rate in the District was thirteen. The decline is greatly due to the educational work done by the Health Visitors and Child Welfare Centres, and the increasing use of dried and other milks, which are safe for children.

Another factor which has contributed to the decline is the conversion of closets from Pail to Water Carriage. The number of child deaths from Diarrhœa can be still further reduced by ensuring a clean milk supply and by the more extensive use of Grade "A" Milk.

No case of **CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS** occurred in the District during the last five years.

There were no notifications under the Notification Regulations of 1919 of Dysentery or Trench Fever during

the five years 1921—1925. In 1921, five cases of Malaria, and in 1922, two cases of Malaria were notified. There has been no Malaria in the District during the last three years.

CANCER. Malignant disease was certified as the cause of death of fifteen males and nine females. Fourteen of these deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age, and seven in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 years.

The deaths from Cancer during the last five years were as follows:—

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
18	18	32	24	24

There has been an increase of deaths due to malignant disease during the last three years, and there is no doubt that Cancer is increasing. The Cancer death rate in the Urban District, however, is low compared to the death rate for the whole country. This is explained by the fact that the proportion of elderly people in the District amongst whom Cancer is more prevalent, is small owing to the rapid growth of the District and the influx of young persons during the last decennium.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS. The Urban District Council have no premises in which verminous persons can be cleansed. In the event of Public Baths being erected in the town in the near future, it would be desirable to have an annex or small compartment set aside for this purpose.

DISINFECTION. In 1923 a small disinfecting station was erected and a steam disinfector installed. This is sufficient for the disinfection of all articles which have been exposed to infection. The Urban District Council has a hand cart for the conveyance of infected articles to the disinfecting station, and for the return of disinfected articles to the home. Owing to the scattered nature of the District, the distances are too great for the man employed in disinfection to push this hand cart, and too much time is spent in the transport of articles for disinfection.

As practically all infectious diseases are nursed at home,—at present,—thorough disinfection has to be carried out, and this cannot be done expeditiously or economically with only a hand cart for the transport of infected and disinfected articles, and it is essential that this hand cart be replaced by a motor disinfecting vehicle in the near future.

Premises are disinfected by means of a formalin spray.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Cases Notified in Whole District										Total Cases Notified in Wards				Cases Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths in U.D.
	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 & up	65 & up	65 & up	North	South	East	West	Cent'l	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	33	...	9	13	6	4	1	...	...	...	19	5	5	1	3	1
Erysipelas	16	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	3	5	1	3	4	...
Scarlet Fever	70	2	22	31	10	4	1	...	...	...	24	7	13	7	19	1
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M 25 F 27	...	1	6	7	8	3	...	...	...	5	4	11	2	2	...
Other Forms Tuberculosis	M 12 F 16	1	2	8	6	9	2	...	...	...	7	1	9	6	3	M 14 F 10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	3	...	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	2	M 4 F 6
Measles	46	1	38	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	4	4	...
German Measles	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	10	16	3	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	38	1	12	6	5	8	6	...	...	...	2	7	11	8	10	26
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	146	10	64	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	10	17	29	17	...
	456	36	149	153	46	52	19	1	...	...	160	43	93	85	75	67

Shewing the number of Infectious Diseases notified from
1921 to 1925.

Disease	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Smallpox	—	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup	86	33	69	27	33
Erysipelas	6	6	12	13	16
Scarlet Fever	151	39	125	99	70
Enteric Fever	2	1	2	5	3
Puerperal Fever	2	1	4	1	2
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	2	1	—	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	50	30	74	56	52
Other forms of Tuberculosis	29	27	30	35	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	3	9	6	15
Measles	—	—	5	465	46
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	—	7	3
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	5	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	51	43	76	70	38
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-Pox	—	1	115	51	146
German Measles	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	391	187	523	837	456

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NURSING

The overcrowded state of many of the houses makes the nursing of infectious diseases in the home very difficult.

The Infectious Diseases Nurse visited all cases of infectious- disease (except Tuberculosis) notified by Practitioners and reported by Head Teachers and parents.

Contacts are kept under observation and any persons suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease is advised to consult their doctors. In this way subsequent cases of infectious disease occurring in the same house are kept under observation from the onset. In the case of Diphtheria, swabs from the throats of all contacts are examined in the Health Department.

Much useful work has been done in this way by the Infectious Diseases Nurse discovering many cases of Measles, German Measles and Chicken Pox, etc., which would otherwise not be brought to the notice of the Health Department, and by prompt isolation of these cases in the home, further spread of the disease has been prevented.

The Fever Nurse paid 2,141 Home Visits as follows:

	No. of cases visited	No. of visits paid
Scarlet Fever	76	882
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	492
Pneumonia	37	141
Diphtheria	35	269
Typhoid Fever	3	
Erysipelas	14	145
Whooping Cough	61	72
Chickenpox	144	204
Measles	64	367
German Measles	1	7
Mumps	9	9
Polio-myelitis	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	9
Septicæmia	1	1
	<hr/> 464	<hr/> 2,700

Tuberculosis

The number of Tuberculosis cases on the Active Register at the end of the year was 252. Of these, 162 were suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs, and 42 from other forms of Tuberculosis. Of the pulmonary cases 92 were males and 69 females, and of the non-pulmonary cases 48 were males and 42 were females.

The number of new notifications during the year was 80, compared with 91 in 1924. 25 males and 27 females were notified as suffering from pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 12 males and 16 females from other forms of Tuberculosis. 28 of the cases of consumption of the lung and 18 of other Tuberculosis were in persons between the ages of 10 and 35 years.

The total deaths in 1925 number 34, compared with 29 in 1924, and represent a death rate of 1.8 per 1,000 of the population.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 24 deaths compared with 20 in 1924, and 32 in 1921. This is a death rate of .76 per 1,000 of the population. There were 14 deaths of males and 10 of females. Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 10 deaths, the same number as in the previous year. This represents a death rate of .31.

Particulars of age distribution of the New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis are given in the following table.

Age Periods	Notifications New Cases						Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary				Pulmonary		N'n-P'lm'n'ry		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Under 1 yr.	—	—	...	1	3	...	1	—	...	1	4
1—5 years	1	2	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—
5—10	2	2	...	1	3	...	1	—	...	1	1
10—15	4	6	...	3	3	...	—	3	...	1	—
15—20	5	3	...	3	4	...	3	2	...	—	1
20—25	2	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	—	—
25—35	6	9	...	1	—	...	3	—	...	1	—
35—45	2	—	...	—	1	...	1	2	...	—	—
45—55	3	2	...	—	—	...	2	2	...	—	—
55—65	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
	25	27		12	16		14	10		4	6

Year	Notifications New Cases						Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
1921	...	50	...	29	...	79	.....	14	...	18
1922	...	30	...	27	...	57	.....	19	...	10
1923	...	74	...	30	...	104	.....	27	...	6
1924	...	56	...	35	...	91	.....	20	...	10
1925	...	52	...	28	...	80	.....	24	...	10

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION. There is no Sanatorium or Hospital for Tuberculous Patients within the District.

Early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in women and children are chiefly sent to the County Council's Sanatorium, Branston Hall.

Male Patients suffering from early Phthisis are sent chiefly to Ipswich, or Kelling Sanatoria.

During 1925 the County Council opened a small hospital (10 beds) for advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Louth.

Surgical Tuberculosis patients requiring open air and orthopaedic treatment are sent chiefly to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, or to Alton.

During 1925, 48 patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 12 suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis received open air treatment in institutions.

HOME NURSING. The District Nurses have voluntarily assisted in the nursing in their homes of patients suffering from advanced Tuberculosis.

AFTER CARE. There is no After-Care Committee to help adult tuberculous patients in the District. The children's After-Care Committee, of which the Medical

Officer of health is a co-opted member, assists tuberculous children.

An Institution is urgently required in or close to Scunthorpe for the treatment of tuberculous patients and for the isolation of advanced cases of consumption. The County Council propose to provide a certain number of beds in the Fever Hospital to be erected at Old Brumby.

The TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY. The County Council's Tuberculosis Dispensary is in the Clinic Centre in Home Street, and the Medical Officer of Health for the District is Tuberculosis Officer under the County Council for the District. The majority of the patients attending the Dispensary are residents in the Urban District. The aim of the Dispensary is to act as a centre for examination of patients suffering or suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and the Tuberculosis Officer arranges for Sanatorium treatment for suitable patients. The majority of the insured persons are referred for domiciliary treatment to their Panel Doctors, but attend the Dispensary periodically for examination.

At the beginning of 1925, 205 cases of Tuberculosis were on the Dispensary Register.

During the year 52 adults and 43 children, new cases, were examined at the Dispensary. Of these, 41 adults and 16 children were diagnosed as suffering from definite Tuberculosis. 40 adults and 36 children who were in contact with cases of Tuberculosis were also examined, and of these three adults and three children showed evidence of Tuberculosis.

One adult and four children were taken off the Dispensary Register as cured, and ten adults and twenty-one children were written off as non-tuberculous.

Of the 104 children of school age who attended the Dispensary throughout the year 63 suffered from definite Tuberculosis and 34 were kept under observation.

At the end of the year there were 91 adults and 70 children on the Dispensary Register.

One of the County Council's Health Visitors acts as Tuberculosis Nurse for the Urban District. The total visits paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of tuberculous patients for educational and dispensary purposes number 1,491.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT. At present there is no Orthopædic Clinic in the District, but the County Council have a scheme in hand for the holding of such Clinics at the different Clinic Centres in the County, and it is expected that such a Clinic will be commenced in Home Street at an early date.

123 children, altogether, attended the Dispensary during 1925. Of these 104 were of school age.

ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE HOME-STREET TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

DIAGNOSIS		Pulmonary				Non-Pulm'n'ry				TOTAL			
A.—New Cases (7) examined during the year (excluding contacts)		(6) Adults		(6) Children		(6) Adults		(6) Children		(6) Adults		(6) Children	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...		24	13	6	7	2	2	1	2	26	15	7	9
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...		2	3	6	8	0	0	2	1	2	3	8	9
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...		1	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	7	3
B.—Contactsexamined during the year													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...		2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous (8)...		1	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...		11	23	15	10	1	1	1	—	12	24	16	10
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register (9) as—													
(a) Cured (10) ...		—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	1
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed, or Non-Tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...		2	4	9	6	2	2	3	3	4	6	12	9
D.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register (9) on December 31st													
(a) Diagnosis completed ...		48	31	23	22	8	4	16	9	56	35	39	31
(b) Diagnosis not completed (obs.)		1	2	10	14	—	—	3	1	1	2	13	15

1.	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 1st January	...	...	205
2.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of 'Lost Sight of' cases returned	...	...	3 transferred from other areas 3 'Lost Sight of', cases returned to other areas 3 'Lost sight of',
3.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases 'Lost sight of'	...	...	12 { 8 transferred to other areas 4 'Lost sight of', 20
4.	Died during the year	...	...	20
5.	Number of observation cases (8) under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded two months	...	...	23
6.	Number of attendance at the Dispensary (b including Contacts) 700, plus 43 contacts...	...	...	743
7.	Number of attendance of Non-Pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic out-stations for treatment or supervision	...	...	Nil
8.	Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for—(a) 'Light treatment' ... (b) Other special forms of treatment	...	...	Nil
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	...	...	5
10.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	...	...	Nil
11.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Home for Dispensary purposes	...	...	61
12.	(a) Number of specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ... (b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	...	...	1491 41 4
13.	Number of Insured persons under Domiciliary Treatment (4) on the 31st December	...	...	48
14.	Number of Insured persons on Dispensary Register (9) on the 31st December	...	...	62
15.	Number of Reports received during the year in respect of Insured persons:— (a) Form G. P. 17 ... (b) Form G. P. 3/6 ...	...	...	2 Nil

PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED THE SCUNTHORPE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY during 1925.

Pulmonary		Non-Pul-		Observation		Contacts		Not Tuberculous		Total
Female										
20	...	7	...	13	...	2	...	—	.....	42
Male										
16	...	20	...	21	...	3	...	2	.....	62
36	...	27	...	34	...	5	...	2	.....	104

Venereal Diseases

The treatment of Venereal Diseases is carried out by the County Council. The Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District is also Venereal Diseases Officer for the Scunthorpe Clinics.

These Clinics were established by the Lindsey County Council in 1920.

The treatment is carried out in the Lindsey County Council Clinics in Home Street.

Clinics are held on two evenings each week for Male Patients, and one afternoon each week for Female Patients.

These Clinics have been well attended throughout the year, and patients suffering from all forms of Venereal Disease have taken advantage of the treatment afforded in increasing numbers each year since the establishment of the Clinics.

The following Table shows the number of New Cases attending the Venereal Clinics each year.

	Male		Female		Total
1920	53	.....	15	.....	68
1921 .....	—	.....	—	.....	83
1922 .....	—	.....	—	.....	74
1923	50	.....	36	.....	86
1924	72	.....	27	.....	99
1925	54	.....	26	.....	80

The total attendances for treatment at the Clinics throughout the year have been very satisfactory.

The following Table gives a comparison of the total attendances each year since the Clinics were first established.

	Male		Female		Total
1920 .....	—	.....	—	.....	463
1921	907	.....	175	.....	1082
1922	1057	.....	335	.....	1392
1923	1856	.....	491	.....	2347
1924	2445	.....	383	.....	2828
1925	2958	.....	370	.....	3328

The total attendances at the Clinic each year show that persons suffering from Venereal Disease are realizing more and more the necessity for continuing treatment until they are proved to be thoroughly cured.

During 1925, 30 patients discontinued attending the Clinics before completion of treatment. Of these, 23 did not complete their first course of treatment. Five had completed treatment but had not satisfied the final tests of freedom from disease before ceasing to attend. Such patients are frequently still in an infectious condition, and are very liable to spread Venereal Disease broadcast, and often, having no regard for the sufferings of others, leave a train of suffering in their wake. Happily, since the establishment of these Clinics, the risk of spread of Venereal Disease is much diminished, but a very considerable amount of propaganda work yet requires to be done to make the dangers of Venereal Disease known to the public.

In this respect the importance of continuing treatment until pronounced cured has been impressed on all patients, and those patients whose treatment has ceased have been encouraged to attend periodically for further tests to ensure that no recurrence of the infection or reactivity of the disease has taken place.

Adequate provision for the treatment of Venereal Disease is now in existence in the Urban District, and the treatment is carried out in strict secrecy. It is unfortunate that entirely separate accommodation for the Venereal Clinics apart from the other County Council clinics is not available.

The work of the Clinics could be greatly facilitated were there separate rooms available for the Venereal Disease work alone, but owing to lack of accommodation at the Home Street Clinic Centre, the rooms have to be used for other purposes at other times of the day.

It is hoped that the County Council will consider the establishment of a larger Clinic Centre in Scunthorpe, as the present building is not suitable for the purposes for which it is used.

A Venereal Orderly (part time) is employed by the Lindsey County Council for the Male Clinic. He assists

the V.D. Medical Officer at the two evening Clinics, and in addition attends the Centre each week-day evening and gives irrigations and other necessary routine treatment to male patients.

The Infectious Diseases Nurse carries out similar duties for the female patients attending with Venereal Disease.

The majority of the male patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are on "shift work" at the local Iron Works, and usually every third week these men are on the "afternoon shift" from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. It is thus very difficult for these men to attend for treatment during the evenings of the weeks they are on "afternoon shift," and as a consequence the treatment is interrupted. This difficulty has been partly overcome by the men coming down to the Clinic during the half-hour break for meals in the evening, being treated immediately and returning straight to work.

If better accommodation were available it would be possible to arrange for patients on afternoon shifts to attend for treatment in the forenoons.

The Medical Practitioners have co-operated loyally, and have helped considerably by referring patients to the Clinics, and by urging on patients the necessity for continuous and prolonged treatment.

The following Notice has been posted in Public Conveniences:

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL.

CLINIC FOR
VENEREAL DISEASES

No. 5a, HOME STREET,
SCUNTHORPE.

MEN

Tuesdays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m.

WOMEN

Thursdays, 2 p.m.

IRRIGATION CLINICS are open daily at 5 p.m.

The Public are earnestly warned not to delay
in seeking treatment.

Treatment and advice given free, and in strict
confidence by Specialist appointed.

Enquiries should be addressed to the
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
COUNCIL OFFICES, SCUNTHORPE.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

All the Medical Practitioners in the area receive Memoranda periodically from the County Medical Officer of Health, giving information as to the facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The Medical Practitioners in the Urban District have referred cases of Venereal Disease which occurred in their practice, requiring treatment by Arsenobenzol Compounds to the V.D. Officer, and thus it was unnecessary to issue any free supplies of these Compounds to the Practitioners.

It has not been found neccessary to take any action in the Urban District under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

The attendances at the Clinics were 2,958 males and 370 females, total 3,328, compared with 2,445 males and 383 females, total 2,828, in 1924.

The proportion of new patients who were not suffering from Venereal Disease was high, namely, 17 men out of 54, and 16 women out of 26. They are mostly persons who have exposed themselves to infection and attend to make quite sure that they have escaped. The new cases of Syphilis numbered 11, and those of Gonorrhœa 35. Gonorrhœa is a much commoner disease than Syphilis, and the increase in the number of Gonorrhœal cases is an indication that this disease is now regarded more seriously by those who have been infected with it.

The number of attendances for irrigation of patients suffering from Gonorrhœa have increased from 1,545 in 1924 to 1,959 in 1925.

The following return, submitted to the Ministry of Health, gives full statistics of the work done at the Scunthorpe Clinics.

School Medical Inspection

The School Medical Inspections of children attending Schools in the Urban District of Scunthorpe have worked satisfactorily.

The routine inspections carried out numbered 2,244, of which 871 were Entrants (i.e., children in infants departments who have just commenced school), 679 were Intermediate (i.e., children who have reached eight years of age), and 612 were Leavers (i.e., children over twelve years of age). 416 required treatment for some defect and 661 were placed in the Observation Lists to be seen when the school was next inspected.

During the year the teachers brought forward 76 special cases in which they had noticed some defects.—68 of these required treatment, and eight were kept under observation.

The number of cases which had been referred for observation or treatment at previous inspections and were re-examined for some specific defect numbered 1,095 during the year.

The following Table gives details of the children examined in the Urban Schools:—

GROUP (1)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
	Inspected (2)	Found to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases) (3)
Code Groups		
Entrants	871	118
Intermediates	679	120
Leavers	612	77
Total (Code Groups)	2162	315
Other Routine Inspections	82	13

302 children (144 boys and 158 girls) were found to be normal. This represents a percentage of only 13.4 of the children examined as being without any defect. At first sight this percentage of normal children appears very small, but no child is considered to be perfectly normal who has very slight defects of teeth, vision, etc.

I am of the opinion that the general standard of physical fitness of the children in the Scunthorpe Schools compares very favourably with those in industrial towns of a similar size.

The Head Teachers continue to give whole-hearted help at the Medical Inspections, and co-operate willingly in the following up of cases where defects are found.

In all instances in which defects are found parents are informed verbally or by letter. Children suffering from defects which do not require treatment, but only supervision for various minor defects, are brought before the Medical Officer at each subsequent inspection, for supervision. These "observation cases" if they had become worse were referred for treatment.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Particulars required by the Board of Education in their official Table are as under. These figures refer only to the Schools in the Urban District.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

SCUNTHORPE URBAN SCHOOLS—1925.

DEFECT	CODE GROUPS			SPECIALS		
	No. referred for treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observat'n but not referred for treatment	No. referred for treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observat'n but not referred for treatment	No. referred for treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observat'n but not referred for treatment
Malnutrition ...	7	31	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness						
Head	40	—	1	—	—	—
Body	5	—	—	—	—	—
Skin						
Ringworm—						
Head	11	—	2	—	—	—
Body	4	—	1	—	—	—
Scabies	5	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	8	1	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases (non T.B.)	7	7	—	—	—	—
Eye						
Blepharitis ...	18	3	1	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal						
Opacities	1	—	—	—	—	—
Defective						
Vision	90	76	18	—	—	—
Squint	18	9	6	—	—	—
Other conditions	2	3	2	—	—	—
Ear						
Defective						
Hearing	2	2	3	—	—	—
Otitis Media	15	8	3	—	1	—
Other Ear						
Diseases	69	10	3	—	2	—

RETURN OF DEFECTS—*continued.*

Nose and Throat							
Enlarged							
Tonsils	44	.....	205	.....	8	.....	1
Adenoids	9	.....	39	.....	6	.....	—
Enlarged Ton-							
sils and Ad-							
enoids	14	.....	42	.....	2	.....	—
Other conditions	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands							
(Non-Tubercular)							
	—	.....	61	.....	—	.....	1
Defective Speech	—	.....	22	.....	1	.....	—
Dental Diseases							
Teeth	11	.....	3	.....	—	.....	—
Heart and Circulation							
Heart Disease							
Organic	1	.....	7	.....	—	.....	1
Functional	—	.....	9	.....	—	.....	—
Anæmia	7	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1
Lungs							
Bronchitis	4	.....	35	.....	1	.....	—
Other non-tuber-							
cular diseases	2	.....	13	.....	—	.....	—
Tuberculosis							
Pulmonary							
Definite	1	.....	1	.....	—	.....	—
Suspected	2	.....	13	.....	—	.....	—
Non-Pulmonary							
Glands	—	.....	—	.....	1	.....	—
Spine	—	.....	1	.....	—	.....	—
Hip	—	.....	—	.....	—	.....	—
Other Bones							
and Joints	—	.....	1	.....	—	.....	—
Skin	—	.....	—	.....	1	.....	—
Other forms	—	.....	1	.....	—	.....	—
Nervous System							
Epilepsy	—	.....	—	.....	—	.....	—
Chorea	—	.....	—	.....	—	.....	—
Other							
conditions	—	.....	1	.....	—	.....	—
Deformities							
Rickets	—	.....	9	.....	—	.....	—
Spinal Curva-							
ture	—	.....	—	.....	—	.....	—
Other forms	1	.....	4	.....	—	.....	—
Other Defects							
and Diseases	16	.....	31	.....	3	.....	1
	416		661		68		8

The nutrition of the children showed considerable improvement, despite the amount of unemployment existing in the district. Only 38 children were found to be suffering from definite malnutrition.—This represents only 1.7 per cent. of those examined.

All the Schools are equipped with weighing machines and the weight and height of all children examined is recorded. Thus reliable information can be obtained as to the physical progress of the children or lack of it.

In 357 or 15.9 per cent. of the children examined there was some defect of the nose or throat. Of these 249 suffered from enlarged Tonsils, 48 from Adenoids, and 56 from both enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. Only in cases where the tonsils appeared unhealthy and had a detrimental effect on the child's health, was the tonsillar enlargement recommended for treatment.

Defects of vision were discovered in 166 or 7.4 per cent. of the children examined, and 27 children were found to have a squint.

106 children were found to be suffering from diseases of the Ear, but only in four cases was there any marked defect of hearing.

Two children suffering from definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis and fifteen children suspected to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were referred to the Tuberculosis Clinic for further examination and treatment. It is a distinct advantage to have the same Medical Officer carrying out the work of School Medical Inspector and Tuberculosis Officer, as in this District. The closest co-operation between School Medical and Tuberculosis Departments is thus maintained.

Organic Heart Disease was found in eight children, functional heart lesions in nine and seventeen were found to be suffering from a certain degree of bloodlessness.

It is noteworthy that the bodies of five children only were found to be in an uncleanly condition, despite the fact that there are many houses in the District where there is no fixed bath.

There has been a very considerable improvement during recent years in the cleanliness and absence of fleas and nits in the hair of school children. This is due in the main to the surprise visits paid to the schools by the School Nurses, who examine the hair of all the children for the presence of fleas and nits. The modern fashion of "bobbed" hair has also greatly helped to keep the hair of school girls free from pediculi.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

It was not found necessary to close any School during the year on account of epidemic disease.

The Head Teachers in each school send to the Medical Officer of Health a list of children whom they have reason to believe to be suffering from infectious disease. When a school is closed this main source of information of the cases fails, and as all cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps, etc., are not compulsorily notifiable, nothing is known until the school re-opens of cases which occur during the time the school is closed. In a town such as Scunthorpe children probably come into as close contact with each other playing in the streets when the school is closed as they do when the school remains open.

A Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, recommends that if the power to exclude individual children be used to the best advantage, it is only in special and quite exceptional cases that it will be necessary to close a school in the interests of Public Health.

There was no severe epidemic of infectious disease affecting school children during the year.

In the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District the total number of cases of the principal infectious diseases which were notified or reported by Head Teachers or Parents and the number of those which occurred amongst School Children during 1925 is as follows:—

Total number in the Urban District.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Diphtheria	80	36	79	28	34
Scarlet Fever	131	34	122	96	65
Enteric Fever	2	2	2	6	3
Measles	—	—	5	41	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	—	2	123	8	—

Number occurring amongst School Children.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Diphtheria	50	26	55	13	22
Scarlet Fever	74	24	74	55	44
Enteric Fever	1	1	—	2	—
Measles	—	—	3	5	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	2	48	1	—

DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Dental Surgeon for the Scunthorpe area was appointed by the County Council in 1924.

FINDINGS OF SCHOOL CLINIC

There appears to be little difference in the standard of nutrition and physical condition between the children of the Urban District Schools and the Rural Schools.

In one or two of the Urban Schools it was found that a considerable percentage of the children suffered from a mild degree of blepharitis, while in other schools the children were almost entirely free from this defect.

There was too high a percentage of Scabies amongst the children in the Urban Schools occupied by the poorer classes. Children suffering from Scabies were treated at home and seen by the Medical Inspector at the School Clinic.

The number of children suffering from Otorrhœa is still very high, and of the 567 children who attended the Minor Ailment Clinic in Scunthorpe during the year, 40 suffered from this defect.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

The hygienic condition of some of the Schools in the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District is very satisfactory.

In the newer Schools, viz., Scunthorpe Central, Scunthorpe Council, and Crosby Council Schools, the hygienic conditions are very good.

The Class Rooms are well ventilated, well lighted, and well heated. They have sufficient and roomy Corridors. There is a sufficiency of water closets and urinals and wash hand basins.

In the older Schools, particularly in Frodingham School, the hygienic conditions are not so satisfactory.

The different Departments of Frodingham School are overcrowded, and many of the desks are old-fashioned. Parts of Frodingham School require to be re-decorated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

SCHOOL CLINIC. The attendances at the Minor Ailment Treatment Centre in Home Street, Scunthorpe, are very satisfactory. The total number of children who attended the Clinic was 733 as compared with 912 in 1924. 4,754 attendances of School Children were recorded during the year, as compared with 6,118 during 1924, making an average daily attendance of 21.4.

At the weekly Minor Ailment Clinic large numbers of children attended, and a considerable proportion of parents brought their children for examination. This Clinic appears to be very popular with parents who cannot afford to consult private Doctors, and full advantage is taken of the facilities at this Clinic.

The Head Teachers have referred many children to the School Clinic, and it is largely due to their active co-operation and their interest in the welfare of the children that the attendances at this Clinic have been so satisfactory. Appended is a list of the diseases treated at this Clinic during 1925.

HOME TREATMENT. In the great majority of instances in which the Assistant School Medical Inspector advised treatment for defects found at the routine inspections of the various Code Groups, this was carried out satisfactorily by the parents.

Practically all the cases requiring removal of tonsils or adenoids, who were referred, through private Doctors, to the Frodingham Cottage Hospital were promptly dealt with and the operations performed without any undue delay.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES. It is very desirable that there should be a remedial exercise Clinic established in connection with the School Clinic, at which children suffering from minor postural defects,—mouth breathers, and children requiring exercises and massage for muscular development, etc., can be treated by a person qualified in remedial orthopædics.

There is considerable need for an Open Air School in the Urban District. A School built on open-air lines will be opened early in 1926, but this will not meet the requirements of the Urban District, and facilities for teaching children on open-air lines are required in Ashby, Frodingham and the East Ward.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

On the whole the parents have shown considerable interest in the Medical Inspection of the children, and a fair proportion of parents have attended at the routine inspections.

There have been few instances in which the parents have objected to carrying out the recommendations of the Medical Inspector. These have been chiefly in regard to recommendations for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

There is still a tendency on the part of parents to keep children from School unnecessarily when they are suffering from minor ailments. This is especially noticeable amongst parents of the poorer classes, where the sanitary condition of the School is sometimes preferable to the insanitary condition of overcrowded homes.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

THE FRODINGHAM HOSPITAL. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities available in this Institution for operations on School Children for removal of Adenoids and Tonsils, and all cases referred for operation have been promptly dealt with by the Staff of the Hospital.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE during
1925 in the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District.

Age at Death	Sex	Cause of Death
5 years	Male	Measles—Pneumonia
8 „	Female	Diphtheria
10 „	Female	T.B. Lungs
10 „	Male	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
12 „	Female	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
5 „	Female	T.B. Meningitis
8 „	Male	T.B. Face and Glands of Neck
10 „	Female	Cardiac Disease
5 „	Male	Catarrhal Pneumonia
6 „	Male	Intestinal Strangulation
6 „	Male	Septicæmia following Acute Otitis media (double)

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC.

Number of Boys on Register	394
Number of Girls on Register	339
Total Number of Children on Register	733
Number of children registered as having attended for Treatment during 1925	567
Number of Attendances during the year	4754
Average daily attendance	21.4
Average age	7 years, 5 months

DISEASES REGISTERED DURING 1925.

Scabies	15	Febrile	2
Debility	36	Worms	12
Seborrhœa	5	Hepatitis	1
Impetigo	46	Congent. Dislocation	1
Wax in Ears	49	Burns	3
Chicken Pox	6	Talipes	2
Abscesses	8	Boils	8
Cysts	4	T.B. Hip	1
Nasal Catarrh	2	Erythema	1
Bronchitis	14	Chorea	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	24	Adiposity	1
Dermatitis	22	Lupus... ..	2
Eczema	6	Amyotonia Congenita	1
Blepharitis	7	Stye	1
Neck Glands	21	Encephalitis L. ...	1
Ringworm	63	Stiff Neck	1
Teeth Defects... ..	9		
Warts	2		378

DISEASES REGISTERED—*continued*

Herpes	3	Dactylitis	1
Otorrhœa	40	Psoriasis	2
T.B. Observation ...	26	Rhinitis	1
Cuts and Sores	39	Sprains	7
Flat Foot	5	Hæmaturia	1
Measles	2	Trauma Elbow	1
Whitlows	2	Earache	2
Poliomyelitis	4	Laryngitis	1
Furunculosis	6	Deafness	2
Coryza... ..	2	Lymphangitis	1
Atonia	2	Malnutrition	6
Conjunctivitis	7	Photophobia	1
Goitre	2	Mumps	1
Vermin	3		
Otitis	3		189
Mental Defect	3		378
Arthritis	1		
Tonsilitis	4		
Anæmia	7		
Gastritis	1		
		TOTAL ...	567

The Scunthorpe Children's After-Care Committee

Sixteen School Children were assisted by the Scunthorpe Children's After Care Committee.

The following appliances have been provided partially or wholly by the Scunthorpe Children's Care Committee during 1925:—

Three Plaster Spinal Jackets, at £10 15s.

Transport to Hull on four occasions

Irons for Feet at £3 15s.

Milk has been supplied

One child conveyed to an Orthopædic Hospital

Artificial Leg and pair of Boots

Hire of Bath Chair, 5s.

Fare to Sanatorium, 15s.

Transport to Withernsea Sanatorium, 22s. 6d.

Part payment for Foot support, 3s.

Transport to Sheffield, 15s. 6d.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water

The Water Supply of the Urban District is derived from the Council's Water Undertakings at Risby Warren and Appleby, together with a bulk supply taken from the North Lincolnshire Iron Company.

The public supply is a constant one of good quality and satisfactory pressure, and has proved adequate for the needs of the Urban District.

A high level reservoir, new borehole, and gravitation water main have been recently constructed in connection with the Council's works at Risby Warren, and several miles of new distribution mains have been laid to meet the developments which have taken place in the Urban District.

The RISBY WARREN Water Undertaking of the Council consists of a catchment of 1,200 acres. The water is obtained by means of boreholes and deep well sunk in the Ponton and Kirton beds of the Lincolnshire Limestone, and conveyed into a catchment or underground reservoir, from which it is pumped into (a) a high level reservoir of 1 million gallons capacity and (b) a lower level reservoir of $\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons capacity. The water is distributed from these two reservoirs through gravitation mains.

Analysis of Water taken from the High Level Reservoir, August 10th, 1925:—

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matter	41.80
Loss on ignition	8.60
Chlorine	3.00
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	4.96
Nitrites	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.36
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.)	none
Total Hardness	26.4
Temporary Hardness	14.7
Permanent Hardness	11.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	0.0279
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0016
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0072

REMARKS.

The Oxygen absorbed, Ammoniacal and Albuminoid Nitrogen figures show the water in its present condition to be free from other than normal traces of readily changeable organic matter, and negative pollution,

The hardness is 26·4 parts per 100,000 = 18·5 degrees Clark. Approximately half the hardness is of a temporary character (due to Carbonates) and the other half is of a permanent character (due to Sulphates).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

B. COLI TEST :—

	House in Town	High Level Reservoir	Tap in Rising Main at Catchment
Presumptive Coli Organisms ... (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	Negative with 150 c.c.	Negative with 150 c.c.	Negative with 150 c.c.

REMARKS

Very satisfactory Very satisfactory Very satisfactory

The APPLEBY Water Undertaking of the Council obtains its supply from a deep well and boreholes sunk in the Ponton and Kirton Limestone Beds, from which it is pumped to a storage reservoir of 110,000 gallons capacity, and distributed by gravitation.

BULK SUPPLY. A supply in bulk is taken by the Council from the Waterworks of the North Lincolnshire Iron Company at Appleby Clapgate. This supply is obtained from boreholes and pumped into a reservoir from which the water flows by gravitation mains to the Council's consumers.

Analysis of Water taken from the North Lincolnshire Iron Company's Reservoir, July 25th, 1925:—

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Parts per 100,000

Total solid matter	45.00
Loss on ignition	14.29
Chlorine	3.86
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	6.34
Nitrites	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.028
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.)	none
Total Hardness	29.6
Temporary Hardness	17.9
Permanent Hardness	11.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	0.0231
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0008
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0048
Manganese	faint trace

MINERAL ANALYSIS.

The earthy and saline matters in solution were chiefly composed as follows:—

	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Silica	0.28	0.40
Alumina and Iron Oxide	0.20	0.29
Calcium Carbonate	12.91	18.44
Calcium Sulphate	9.30	13.29
Magnesium Sulphate	0.18	0.26
Magnesium Chloride	1.43	2.04
Sodium Chloride	2.72	3.89
Sodium Nitrate	0.16	0.23
	—	—
	27.18	38.84
	—	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

	Bore Delivery nearest Pump House. Known as No. 2 Bore 18/8/25	B're D'l'v'ry furthest away from Pump House. Known as No. 3 Bore 18/8/25	Bore Delivery on side wall of Pump. Known as Bore No. 1
B. COLI TEST :—			
MacConkey's	Negative	Negative	Negative
Bile Salt	with 50 c.c.	with 50 c.c.	with 50 c.c.
Lactose Broth	of the Water	of the Water	of the Water

REMARKS.— ALL SATISFACTORY.

The total quantity of water consumed in the Urban District for domestic purposes during the year ended 31st March, 1926, was 181,406,735 gallons, equal to 18.02 gallons per head per day, and 38,688,000 gallons for industrial purposes.

Sewage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The drainage and sewerage system of the Urban District is on the combined principle dealing with surface water and sewage, but recently when such a course has been found possible in the development of new estates, the surface water has been diverted into other channels. Long lengths of new Sewers have been laid in all parts of the District to cope with developments, and old sewers have been taken up and new ones of better gradient and capacity substituted. Regular attention is paid to the drainage and sewerage system generally, and periodical flushings are given to the same where required, special regard being paid in this respect to Sewers with flat gradients.

The Urban District is divided into the following four

drainage areas, each having its own Sewage Disposal Works:—

SCUNTHORPE AND CROSBY. This area covers the larger part of the District and includes both Scunthorpe and Crosby and for drainage purposes is divided into two sections. The sewage from Scunthorpe is drained into a 36" diameter trunk sewer and that from Crosby into another trunk sewer of similar size. These two sewers join together at the junction of Wells Street with High Street and from there the sewage is conveyed through a 42" to 51" diameter main outfall sewer to a storm overflow off Dawes Lane, situate some 1,670 yards from the Disposal Works. At this storm overflow anything over six times dry weather flow passes into the beck adjoining. The main outfall sewer runs from this point to the Works, and for a length of 1,300 yards is of cast iron pipes carried upon trestles and concrete piers.

The Disposal Works, situated at the extreme end of the area North of the London and North Eastern Railway line to Grimsby, consist of Screening and Detritus Tanks in duplicate, tank provision for storm water of over three times dry weather flow, four open septic tanks, sludge tanks, and sludge lagoons. From the septic tanks the sewage passes over sixteen percolating filters, thence to humus tanks, and the effluent is finally discharged into Bottesford Beck.

Recently new sprinkler arms and bearings have been fitted to the filters and other improvements made to the working of the plant.

The works are comparatively modern in type and satisfactorily deal with the sewage of Scunthorpe and Crosby. ~~There is also a small sewage works at~~

BRUMBY AND FRODINGHAM. This drainage area includes Old Brumby, New Brumby, Frodingham and New Frodingham, and the sewage is collected into a 15" diameter main outfall sewer. Part of the area at Frodingham is below the ordinary sewerage level and two automatic ejectors (in duplicate) lift the sewage from the low level to the high level sewers.

The Disposal Works for this area, situate to the South of East Common Lane, Brumby, comprise screening and detritus tanks, septic tanks, percolating filters and sludge lagoons. The effluent passes through open channels through a meadow to reach a small tributary of Bottesford Beck.

The mechanical equipment of the filters has been completely renewed, and other alterations have been made.

The works are satisfactorily dealing with the whole of the sewage from this drainage area.

ASHBY. The sewage from this area is collected by two sewers which join together some 950 yards from the Disposal Works and is then conveyed to the works by a main outfall sewer. The whole of the drains in the area have recently been thoroughly cleansed, and a quantity of surface water from dykes cut off from the sewers and diverted into its normal channel. Lengths of sewers have been taken up and relaid with new.

The Disposal Works, situate on the South side of Brigg Road, consist of screening and detritus tanks, storm water tanks, septic tanks, percolating filters and humus tank.

The effluent is discharged into Bottesford Beck.

SANTON. This drainage area, very small in extent, is in the extreme East of the Urban District. It comprises some 73 houses only, which can be regarded as temporary in view of their close proximity to large works and the extensions which are rapidly taking place to those Works.

The drains and sewers are periodically cleansed, and the works consisting of septic tank and filter are given regular attention. The filtering media of the filters has been recently renewed and the effluent is discharged into Bottesford Beck.

Rivers and Streams

Bottesford Beck is the only stream of importance within the area. It drains water from the ironstone mines, receives sewage effluents from the sewage works, and trade effluents from the various steel works.

No complaints regarding pollution were received during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

A Statistical Summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors will be found on pages 72—75. 6,255 inspections were made, as compared with 2,678 in 1920, 4,591 in 1921, 6,410 in 1922, 6,160 in 1923, and 6,525 in 1924.

SMOKE NUISANCE. No records of atmospheric pollution have been kept. The town is fortunately situated, in that the iron and steel works are all on the outskirts of the town and the prevailing winds blow smoke from these ironworks chimneys away from the town, and practically no nuisance exists from this cause.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE. There is only one registered Common Lodging House within the District. It provides accommodation for 120 persons. Regular visits have been paid, and at no time during the year was there any overcrowding.

There are no underground sleeping-rooms in the District.

BAKEHOUSES. There are fifteen bakehouses in the District. Twenty-eight inspections were made during the year.

Five bakchouses were given up, but no new ones established during the year. Two were found on inspection to require limewashing.

The sanitary condition of all the bakehouses is satisfactory.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Factories are inspected by H.M. Inspector of Factories. Workshops and workplaces are mainly under the Sanitary Authority.

In the Urban District there are 61 Workshops, as follows:—

Boot Repairing	15
Plumbers	5
Dressmakers and Milliners	8
Tailors	9
Joiners	7
Saddlers	2
Monumental Masons	3
Beerbotling	1
Upholstering	3
Cycle Repairing	5
Tinsmith	3

A Summary of the number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors and defects found and remedied is given on pages 74 and 75.

H.M. Inspector of Factories notified the existence of insanitary conditions in nine factories.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply

There are 22 Dairy Farms in the District which either sell Milk wholesale or retail in the District. Of these all are registered.

A large number of farmers from outside the District sell milk wholesale to Dairy Companies within the District.

There is no "certified" milk on sale in Scunthorpe and Frodingham.

GRADE "A" MILK continues to be purveyed in the District, and two supplementary Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922, have again been issued.

The two farms in which Grade "A" Milk is produced are both situated outside the Urban District. (Primary Licences granted by Brigg R.D.C.)

The demand for Grade "A" Milk in bottles exceeds the supply, and at the end of 1925, one of the Companies purveying Grade "A" Milk found it necessary to build an additional Shippon for ten cows, in an endeavour to cope with the demand for this grade of milk.

Grade "A" Milk is retailed at 8d. per quart by one firm and 7½d. by the other.

One large Dairy Company, which buys milk wholesale from about 60 different farms, has installed during 1925 a Phillips Pasteurising Plant, through which all the milk is passed before it is retailed.

A Licence for Pasteurised Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922, has been granted to this firm.

The milk which has been through this Pasteurising process is sold at the same price as ordinary untreated milk, and a large quantity is sent to Grimsby.

An average of over 1,100 gallons of Grade "A" Milk and nearly 4,000 gallons of Pasteurised Milk is consumed weekly in the District.

In addition a large amount of ordinary milk is sold in bottles.

Five samples of Grade "A" and two samples of Pasteurised Milk were examined bacteriologically during the year, but only one sample was found not to conform to the standard required. This sample, however, was delayed in transit to the laboratory during very hot weather, and the high bacterial content found was probably due to the ice in the container having melted in transit.

The bacteriological analyses are summarized in the following Table:—

Grade of Milk		Total Bacteria per c.c.	
Grade 'A'	2,600,000 (approx.)
Grade 'A'	1,750 B. Coli present in 1 c.c.
Grade 'A'	3,020
Grade 'A'	2,000
Grade 'A'	14,000
Pasteurised	5,600
Pasteurised	2,000

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF COWS.

Veterinary Inspection of all the Milk Cows in the District has been carried out since 1920. During 1922 and 1923 three such inspections were carried out. During 1924, owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the County, only two veterinary inspections were carried out.

During 1925 an inspection of all the cows in the District was made each quarter. The following Table gives the number of cows inspected and the findings of such inspection during the four years 1922—1925.

Year	No. of Cows Inspected	Pulm. T.B.	T.B. Udder	Generalised T.B.	Mastitis	Milk Fever					
1922	444	...	—	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	—
1923	510	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	—
1924	345	...	—	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1
1925	712	...	1	...	4	...	—	...	1	...	—

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS OF COWS.

In January the Veterinary Inspector reported as follows: "General condition of the cows is considerably improved as a result of Winter feeding, but the cows are much less cleanly. This is due to two factors, viz.: lack of knowledge and realisation on the part of the owners, and insufficient depth and width of the gutters. It is realised that the above will be remedied only by slow propaganda, as it is not easy to alter age long customs and habits."

In September the Veterinary Inspector reported:—"In view of my experience in the inspection of Grade "A" herds and in the working of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, I have no hesitation in saying that the Council is entitled to congratulate itself on the excellent state of health of the milk cows in the area."

In December the Veterinary Inspector reported that the general health of the cows was very good, being up to Grade "A" standard, but many of the cattle were dirty, the owners making no attempt to keep the animals in a clean condition. Although structural defects of the

cowsheds were to some extent at fault, systematic grooming of the cows would have most important results in ensuring a clean milk supply.

Following on this inspection, a pamphlet on "The Production of Clean Milk," issued by the National Milk Publicity Council, was sent to all the Farmers in the District, together with a copy of the following Poster:

HOW TO PRODUCE CLEAN MILK.

- The Cows must be healthy.
- The Cowshed must be clean, well ventilated, and well lighted.
- The surroundings should be clean.
- After washing utensils, rinse them in clean water and sterilize.
- The Cow must be clean—Washing with warm water gives the best result.
- The Udder and Teats must be wiped with a CLEAN damp cloth.
- The Milkers hands and clothes must be clean.
- Wash the hands before milking and after milking each Cow.
- The Milking Stool must also be clean.
- The Milk Pail should have as small an opening as can be used.
- The covered Pail is best.
- The first stream of milk from each Teat should be rejected.
- Wet-handed milking should be avoided.
- Dry milking is best.
- Milk should be removed from the Cow Shed immediately after milking, and strained.
- Milk should be kept in a clean, airy, well-lighted shed kept solely for the purpose.
- Milk must be cooled.
- Cool to 50 deg. F. where possible, otherwise the lowest temperature obtainable.
- Milk should be kept as COOL as possible in CLOSED vessels during transit.
- Milk utensils should be rinsed with cold water IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE, including the Cooler.
- After rinsing, the utensils should be thoroughly WASHED and SCRUBBED with hot water to which Soda has been added.
- Sterilised utensils must be protected from contamination until required.

In January, a prosecution was taken against a Cow-keeper for giving the milk of a cow certified as suffering from a tubercular infection of the udder to calves without previously boiling same.

The offence was denied. Case dismissed.

COWSHEDS. The standard of construction of the Cowsheds in the area is not high, but improvements are being gradually carried out.

The Sanitary Inspectors have done much to improve the standard by talks and advice to Cowkeepers.

The following Table gives the details of inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Details of Inspections of Cowsheds and Milkshops.

	North	South	East	West	Cent'l	Total
Number of Cowsheds	3	10	1	3	5	22
Number of Milkshops ...	7	4	3	4	2	20
Reported for Cleansing	2	3	—	1	—	6
Cleansed	2	3	—	1	—	6
Reported for Limewashing	2	3	—	1	—	6
Limewashed	2	3	—	1	—	6
Lighting improved	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ventilation improved	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage improved	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	—	—	1	—	—	1
Roofs repaired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notices served	5	3	2	2	—	12
Paving repaired	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Dairies provided ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
General defects remedied	—	—	1	1	—	2
Number of inspections ...	14	23	7	12	15	71
Cowsheds given up	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dairies	1	—	—	—	—	1

Meat

The total number of animals slaughtered within the Urban District during 1925 for use as food was 8,435. Of these 7,250 carcasses were officially inspected. This represents 86 per cent. of all meat slaughtered, as compared with 17 per cent. in 1921.

In the Public Abattoir, 2,313 animals were slaughtered and 2,194 of the carcasses were officially inspected. This gives a percentage of 94.8.

There are 12 private slaughter houses in the town. The sanitary condition of some of these slaughter houses is far from satisfactory. In private slaughter houses 6,122 animals were slaughtered and 5,056 carcasses (or 82.6 per cent.) inspected.

The Public Abattoir is quite inadequate for the size of the District. During 1925 only 38 per cent. of the slaughtering was done at the Public Abattoirs. With the growth of the District it will be necessary in the near future for the Council to consider the provision of a considerably larger and up-to-date Public Abattoir with cold storage, and the gradual abolition of all private slaughter houses.

A large, central Abattoir would greatly facilitate meat inspection, and ensure a sound meat supply for the district.

4 tons, 4 cwts. of Unfit Meat was surrendered during the year. Nearly 68 per cent. of this was found to be tuberculous.

Details of unfit meat surrendered is given in the Table on page 62.

On the whole the Regulations have been adhered to satisfactorily by the occupiers.

The following is a copy of the card used to give notice of slaughter:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.
 Notice of Slaughtering.

Dear Sir,

I hereby give notice that I intend to slaughter animals in accordance with the above Regulations as set out below, at the Slaughterhouse of

.....
 Date Signed

N.B.—At least three hours notice from time of delivery must be given.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
CATTLE							
SHEEP							
SWINE							
Other Animals							
TIMES OF a.m.....							
SLAUGHTER p.m.....							
Duration of Slaughter Hours							

All unsound meat surrendered or seized is disposed of by burying in lime at the Council's Tip.

With the coming into force in April of these Meat Regulations a considerable amount of extra work has been involved, both in explaining the Regulations to the tradespeople concerned, and in carrying out the inspections.

Complaints were made by the Butchers that people in areas surrounding the Urban District were not complying with the regulations in so far as notification and inspection were concerned. The matter was brought before the Council, who decided to write the surrounding Authorities calling their attention to the particulars of the complaint.

There are 39 Butchers' Shops in the town and 11 Butchers' Stalls in the Public Market. These premises, in addition to those which carry on trade in bacon and ham, have been inspected periodically and advice tendered on the carrying out of the Regulations.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

In June a Summons was issued against a firm of Grocers for failing to take precaution for preventing contaminating substances from being splashed or blown on to meat (bacon and ham) which was exposed for sale. The case was dismissed, the Chairman of the Bench remarking "In view of the last circular of the Ministry of Health the Bench have decided that they could do nothing else but dismiss the case."

Police Court proceedings for exposure for sale of unsound meat were taken in two instances.

In the first instance a fine of £20 or two months' imprisonment and in the second a fine of £5 was imposed.

The following Table gives the number of Private Slaughterhouses licensed in the area:—

In 1920	In 1921	In 1922	In 1923	In 1924	In 1925	
					Jan.	Dec.
9	9	12	12	12	12	12

During the financial year to 31st March, 1925, the Income from the Public Abbatoirs exceeded the Expenditure by £54 6s.

The Income and Expenditure on the Public Abbatoir for the years 1921 to 1925 is as follows:—

Year ending	Income			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
31st March 1921	37	6	10	38	1	10
„ 1922	107	0	2	31	4	11
„ 1923	75	11	1	35	6	0
„ 1924	76	9	2	63	9	9
„ 1925	97	10	2	43	4	2

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN WARD ORDER.

Animals		North	South	East		West	Cent'l	TOTALS	
				Pte.	Pblc.			Slt'd.	Exmd
BEAST									
Slt'd.	...	44	111	170	580	46	—	951	—
Exmd.		35	96	165	570	37	—	—	906
SHEEP									
Slt'd.	...	98	149	394	946	252	—	1839	—
Exmd.		71	99	311	880	151	—	—	1512
PIGS									
Slt'd.	...	370	460	3046	769	981	—	5626	—
Exmd.		325	401	2566	730	795	—	—	4817
CALVES									
Slt'd.	...	—	1	—	18	—	—	19	—
Exmd.		—	1	—	14	—	—	—	15
GRAND TOTAL								8435	7250
Number of Licensed Slaughter houses									
		2	5		4	2	—	13	
Number of Inspections									
		170	313		1090	343	—	1916	
Cleansed and Limewashed									
		8	20		16	8	—	52	
Repairs carried out									
		—	—		—	—	—	—	

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table gives the Amount of Meat surrendered after examination.
It is set out in month order and gives the weight in lbs. and disease or cause of its unfitness.

		WEIGHT IN POUNDS										TOTALS						
Month	Tubercu- losis	Cir- rhosis	Actinomy- Fever	cosis	Disease	Johnes	Pneu- monia	Emaci- ation	Un- sound	Cysts	Abces- ses	Suffo- cation	Imma- ture	Ne- crosis	T.	c.	qrs.	lbs.
Jan.	124	...	...	420	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5
Feb.	160	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20
Mar.	353	30	...	...	...	...	90	...	112	12	15	56	20	...	...	6	...	16
Apr.	1002	58	...	...	...	...	38	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	20
June	1589	83	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	28	...	...	14	...	17	...	24
July	938	56	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7
Aug.	71	32	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	15
Sept.	1093	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	2
Oct.	992	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	21
Nov.	29	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	23
Dec.	64	171	...	...	280	...	...	45	...	11	32	...	...	...	...	5	1	15
Totals	6415	771	735	420	280	170	128	115	112	104	96	56	20	14	4	4	1	0

OTHER FOODS SURRENDERED.

10 boxes of Tomatoes. 25 baskets of Strawberries.
421 tins of Milk. 2 cwts. Potatoes. 6 sieves Black Currants.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS AND SEIZURES UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Article Seized	Reason of Seizure	Result of Police Court Proceedings	No. of Summons	Remarks
448 lbs. of Beef	Diseased	Fine of £5	1	Deposited for purpose of Sale
12 lbs. Potted Meat	...	...	...	Potted Meat which gave rise to an outbreak of Food Poisoning
54 lbs. Beef	Diseased	...	*1	Exposed for Sale on Hawker's Cart, 8/8/25
280 lbs. "	"	£20, or 2 months in jail	*1	Deposited for purpose of Sale in Meat Store, 8/8/25
4 lbs. "	"	...	*1	Exposed for Sale in Shop
7 lbs. "	"	...	*1	Deposited for purpose of Sale in Meat Store, 19/8/25
250 lbs. "	"	...	*1	Deposited for purpose of Sale, 22/6/25
196 lbs. Pork	"	...	...	Owner was not willing to sign a Surrender Form
4 Mackerel	Unwholesome	...	...	Council decided to warn Offender
1151 lbs.			6	

* These summons were for five offences committed on various dates over a period of nearly three months. Owing to the adjournment of the earlier Summons the whole of the cases were taken together and the fine of £20 covered all five cases.

KNACKERS' YARDS.

During the year the Council granted a Licence for the use of premises as a Knacker's Yard. The situation of these premises is on the extreme south eastern boundary of the District. The nearest buildings are about a quarter of a mile away and are used in connection with brick-making.

Previous to granting the Licence the business was carried on in the adjoining Rural District at a point about 100 yards outside the Urban District. The granting of this Licence has enabled better supervision to be made on the disposal of old cows and other animals which might have been sold for human food.

Food Poisoning

An outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred in the District in July, 54 persons being taken ill.

The cause of the outbreak was traced to poisoning by the ingestion of potted meat purchased from the shops of a pork butcher.

A Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health visited the District two days after the outbreak became known with a view to assisting in the elucidation of the outbreak.

The first cases occurred in a household consisting of four persons, all of whom ate some potted meat on the 4th July and were taken ill some 12 to 18 hours later. All the other cases also occurred within a very short time of eating either potted meat, pork pie, or sausage, purchased from one or other of three shops belonging to a pork butcher.

All the infected household were visited by Officials of the Health Department, detailed particulars of the illness were obtained, and investigations into the source of the infection carried out.

Portions of suspected meat and samples of excreta were forwarded to the Ministry of Health for bacteriological examination.

The infected food was prepared in an outhouse at the back of a shop. No offensive trade was carried on in the premises. The premises were found to be clean, but the food preparing room was liable to contamination by dust, etc.

The food prepared consisted of potted meat, sausages, and meat for pork pies. The various foods were inadequately protected from attack by flies, mice and rats, and during inspection of the premises there was evidence of some of the food being attacked by mice and rats.

Bacteriological examinations carried out in the Pathological Laboratory of the Ministry of Health of specimens of infected food, blood and excreta from patients showing symptoms of food poisoning, proved that the potted meat was infected with food poisoning organisms.

It was not possible to trace how the potted meat became infected.

Of the 54 persons who suffered from food poisoning in this outbreak, 35 were seriously ill, whilst 18 were only slightly ill. No deaths occurred.

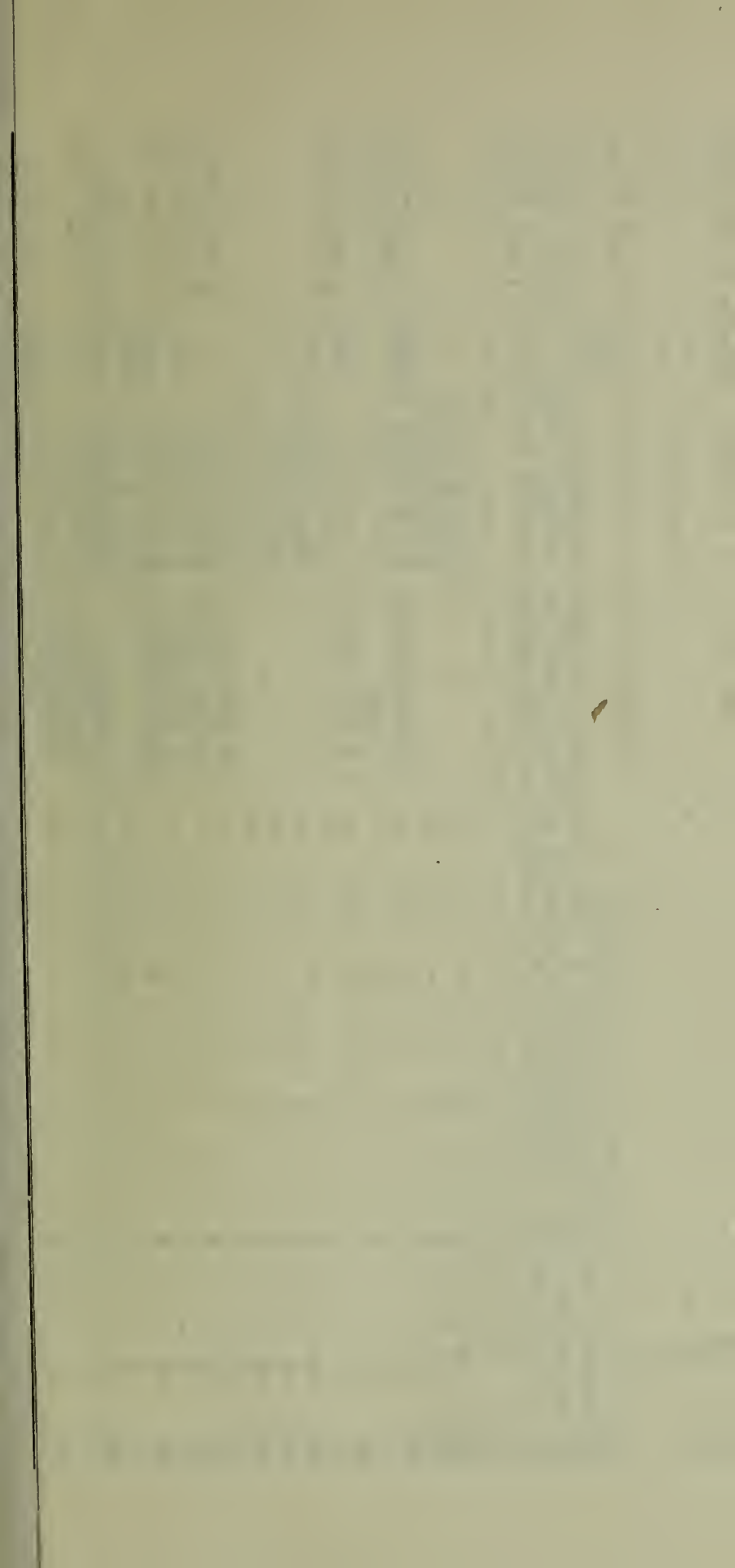
The following Table gives particulars of the outbreak:

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts

The Urban District Council is not the Local Authority for the administration of these Acts. They are administered by the County Council, and samples of foods and drugs for analysis under these Acts are taken by the Police.

I am strongly of the opinion that it would be preferable for the Urban Authority to have the power to administer these Acts. It is anomalous that in an Urban District of the size of Scunthorpe and Frodingham with a population of 31,430, the officials of the Public Health Department, who are responsible for the administration of other Public Health Acts dealing with the sanitary condition of food preparing premises and for the control of epidemics of Infectious Diseases and epidemics of Food Poisoning, are to a great degree powerless to take samples of foods for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts.

I am indebted to the Superintendent of Police, Scunthorpe, for the following particulars of samples taken for analysis and action taken by the police.



List of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Urban District of Scunthorpe and Frodingham during the years ending 31st December, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925. With result of Analysis and Proceedings.

Sample	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Result of Analysis	Result of Proceedings
Milk ...	11	20	19	15	20	Genuine	nil
do. ...	1	—	—	—	—	25% added water	Fined £2
do. ...	1	—	—	—	—	45% do.	„ £5
do. ...	—	1	—	—	—	10½% do.	„ £3
do. ...	—	1	—	—	—	13% def. in fat	„ £2
do. ...	—	1	—	—	—	6½% added water	„ £3
do. ...	—	1	—	—	—	3% do.	„ £3
do. ...	—	1	—	—	—	14% do.	„ £5
do. ...	—	—	1	—	—	Abnormal	No pr'c'd'ngs
do. ...	—	—	—	1	—	3% added water	Dismissed
do. ...	—	—	—	1	—	5½% do.	Fined £5
do. ...	—	—	—	—	1	7% def. in fat	Dismissed
Vinegar ...	—	—	—	1	—	Genuine	
Sugar ...	—	—	1	—	—	do.	
Baking Powder	—	2	—	—	1	do.	
Lard ...	1	1	—	4	—	do.	
Margarine ...	1	—	—	4	—	do.	
Oatmeal ...	—	—	1	—	—	do.	
Butter ...	—	—	—	4	—	do.	
Cornflour ...	—	2	—	—	—	do.	
Coffee ...	1	—	—	—	—	do.	
Ground Ginger	1	—	—	—	—	do.	
Ground Rice ...	—	2	—	—	—	do.	
Arrowroot ...	—	1	—	—	1	do.	
Yeast ...	—	2	—	—	1	do.	
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ...	—	—	1	—	—	do.	
Tartaric Acid...	—	—	1	—	1	do.	
Gin ...	—	—	1	—	—	do.	
Rum ...	—	—	1	—	—	do.	
Bread ...	—	—	1	—	—	do.	
Whisky ...	—	—	—	3	—	do.	
Olive Oil ...	—	—	—	—	1	do.	
Sweet Spirit ...	—	—	—	—	1	do.	
Flour ...	—	—	—	—	2	do.	
TOTALS ...	17	35	27	33	29		

Twenty-one formal samples of milk were taken for analysis during 1925. Of these, twenty were found to be genuine. One sample was found to be deficient in fat to an extent of 7 per cent. Police Court proceedings were taken in this case, but the case was dismissed.

Eight formal samples of other foods were taken for analysis, and all were found to be genuine.

The high percentage of samples of milk found to be genuine in 1925 is very satisfactory, and compares favourably with the year 1922, when 25 samples of milk were taken of which five were adulterated, one being 13 per cent. deficient in fat, and four having 10 per cent., $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 3 per cent., and 14 per cent, respectively, of added water.

During 1921 fines amounting to £7, during 1922 fines amounting to £16, and during 1924 fines amounting to £5, were imposed for adulteration of milk. During 1923 no proceedings were taken.

The above analysis of samples of milk, although proving that no water was added or fat extracted, does not give any indication of the amount of manurial pollution of the milk. Milk produced under dirty conditions on the farm may be contaminated with cow manure to an alarming degree.

It is very desirable that samples of milk analysed under the Food and Drugs Acts should also be examined for the presence of cow manure, and the amount of such manurial pollution reported.

It is of the utmost importance that milk should be produced under conditions of scrupulous cleanliness, and much can be done by the farmers giving attention to the cleansing of their cows and cowsheds, and the washing of the udders and teats and of the milker's hands prior to milking.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 and 1927.

The Urban District Council is not the Authority for the administration of these Regulations.

Housing

NEW HOUSES. 297 dwelling houses were completed during the year. Of these 276 were erected with State Assistance under the Housing Acts. The Council built 20 houses, towards the cost of which a State Subsidy was paid, and a further 10 State-aided Council houses were in course of erection at the end of the year.

The rents of the Council houses are:—

Non-Parlour type 8/- with rates 11/2, during 1925
Parlour type

(3 bedrooms) ... 9/6 „ „ 12/9½ „ „

Parlour type

(4 bedrooms) ... 10/6 „ „ 14/1½ „ „

At the end of the year the number of applicants on the waiting list for Council houses was approximately 600.

The new houses erected during the last five years are as follows:—

		With State Assist'nce und'r Housing Acts		
		By Local	By Private	
		Authority	Enterprise	
	Total			
1921	457	285	172	
1922	185	159	26	
1923	59	nil	15	
1924	147	nil	116	
1925	297	20	256	

Number of inhabited houses, June, 1921, Census ... 5253

Number built 1921 to 1925 1145

Number of inhabited houses end of 1925 (excluding those erected and occupied in 1921 prior to the Census) approximately 6287

Despite the fact that 1,145 houses were erected during the last five years, the shortage of houses still remains one of the most important drawbacks to the Public Health of the District. The number of houses, both old and new, in which there are more than one family is very large.

The density of population is five persons per house, but areas do exist where this average is nearly doubled.

Taking 144 acres of the most densely populated portions of the East and West Wards, the density of houses is 16.1 per acre, and 5.3 persons per house.

Owing to the scarcity of houses only 38 per cent. of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in the area are able to have a bedroom to themselves, whilst 18 per cent. have a separate bed but share a bedroom,

and 44 per cent. actually occupy the same bed as other members of the family. These figures point very strongly to the necessity for further provision of new houses in the Urban District.

The Council's Housing Scheme for 1926 allows for the erection of thirty houses on the Crosby Housing Site, but this small number will not have much appreciable effect in overcoming the overcrowding which exists. The houses built by private enterprise are mostly built for immediate sale.

The population of the Urban District has increased by 3,640 since the Census of 1921.

If the Appleby Ironworks Extensions are opening in 1926 (as proposed) there will be a sudden influx of working class families into the District. Where will these families live?

FITNESS OF HOUSES. The general standard of houses in the District is a good one, being mainly of modern type and construction. Happily there is very little slum property and no back to back houses or underground dwellings exist in the District.

The lay-outs of the new houses erected in the area during the last five years are everything that one could desire to ensure a sufficiency of light and air. All the new houses erected during the last five years have been provided with bathrooms.

Of 2,204 Housing Inspections made during the year, 113 were on account of dampness, and in 109 there were defective eaves gutters and fall pipes. Apart from new houses built during the year only 37 houses were supplied with water from the town's mains. This number is very small. Too many houses, particularly in the South Ward, continue to draw their water supply from shallow wells.

Many of the more serious defects in property, such as broken rain pipes, dampness, and broken yard paving are due to apathy on the part of the owners to correct small errors, and some of the new Council houses erected during the last six years already show internal defects such as broken plaster, caused by careless and neglectful tenants.

No serious difficulty has been experienced in having defective property remedied. 80.6 per cent. of defects were remedied by the owners after informal notice was given by the Local Authority.

One block of houses in Trafford Terrace was made habitable after statutory notice was served requiring repairs.

TENTS, VANS and SHEDS. There has been a considerable increase in the use of vans as dwellings, owing to the shortage of houses. In a census of these taken recently it was found that there were 47 in the District, in addition to the 42 Huts (used as temporary dwellings) in Brigg Road. There are no Bye-laws with respect to these structures, but it is proposed to submit draft Bye-laws with regard to these in the near future.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the end of 1925, 2,503 dwellings still suffer the existence of pail closets. This represents 40 per cent. of all the dwellings in the District.

At the end of 1920, the number of houses with pail closets was 3,510, or 69 per cent.

In 1920, a scheme to convert the whole of the area to water carriage at a cost of £50,000 (if converted under Sections 39 to 41 of the 1907 Public Health Act) was placed before the Council. At that time it was considered that the cost should not fall entirely on the ratepayers, but that the property owners should pay their share. A deputation was sent to the Ministry of Health, who advised the promotion of a private bill, but in the meantime to proceed under the 1875 and 1907 Acts. The Council agreed to pay half the cost to any owner who converted at his own wish. In 1920 the conversion of pail closets to water closets number 14. In 1921, 38 pail closets were converted to water closets, 34 of which were converted under the assisted scheme adopted by the Council.

In May, 1922, the Council discontinued this scheme, but wisely recommenced it in November of the same year. The total conversions for 1922 number 53.

1923 saw considerable progress made in the conversion of pail closets. The Department endeavoured to restrict the Conversion Scheme to one area and convert whole streets at one time. Many difficulties had to be overcome with owners, and it was not found possible to persuade some to carry out this work. Applications from other ratepayers in the areas of the town were taken in rotation. The conversions during 1923 numbered 383, at a cost to the Council of £842.

This assisted scheme was continued during 1924, a further 294 pail closets being converted to water closets.

The conversions were carried out by direct labour, the administration of the work, buying of materials, etc., being in the hands of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

It was not found possible to promote a Private Bill. It was first of all postponed in order to get suggestions or requirements of other Departments, and in 1925 it

was found that many of the powers sought were contained in the 1925 Public Health Act.

Owing, however, to the call for economy the amount allowed in the rate estimate was less than half they allowed last year, namely, £1,200. It was found that the amount, £500, was spent when the financial year had only been in existence for six months and application had to be made each month to the Finance Committee and the Council for supplementary grants to cover the cost of the conversions each month. Owing to the gradual reduction in the number of pail closets during the year it has been possible to reduce the amount of labour in the collection of nightsoil by three shifts, which represent a saving of approximately £70 per annum. The approximate cost to the Council of carrying out the conversions during the year was £650. The loan charges on the amount per annum at 5 per cent. (not including repayment) would be £32 10s., leaving a net saving to the Council on nightsoil collection of approximately £45 10s. per annum.

	No. of Pails beginning of Year	Converted during Year	Remaining
North	252	59	193
South	722	61	661
East	458	57	401
West	862	63	799
Central	449	—	449
	<hr/> 2743	<hr/> 240	<hr/> 2503

Number of Conversions from Pail Closets to Water Carriage System during—

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
38 ...	53 ...	383 ...	294 ...	240

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year—

- (a) Total 297
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts
 - 1. By Local Authority 20
(10 others in course of erection)
 - 2. By Private Enterprise 256
- 1. Unfit Dwellinghouses.
 - Inspection:
 - (1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 606
 - (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	nil
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	nil
2. Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices:	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	431
3. Action under Statutory Powers:	
A—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit:	
(a) By owners (where owners served notices declaring them closed)	10
(b) By Local Authorities in default of payment	1
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	nil
B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied (includes 200 conversions)	606
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied:	
(a) By Owners	348
(b) By Local Authorities in default of Owners (this includes conversions)	258
C—Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909:	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit ...	1
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil
(5) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil

Inspections

HOUSING.

	N'th	S'th	East	West	C't'l	Total
Eaves, Gutters and Fall Pipes repaired and renewed	10	13	53	24	9	109
Roofs repaired	6	11	13	13	2	45
Yard Paving repaired	7	8	26	19	15	75
House Floors repaired	—	3	4	15	5	27
Dampness excluded	10	15	48	32	8	113
W.C.'s Flushing Cisterns reprd.	6	—	2	2	—	10
Yards cleansed	—	2	—	—	—	2
Houses cleansed	—	3	2	1	1	7
Nuisances from Animals abated	3	1	6	8	—	18
Accumulations of manure removed	—	3	1	—	—	3
Offensive Accumulations	3	—	4	—	1	8
New Sinks fixed	—	—	1	—	2	3
Sink Waste Pipe renewed	—	—	—	4	1	5
Pumps repaired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses supplied with town water (includes 297 new houses)	123	116	42	29	24	334
Ventilation improved	—	—	—	—	—	—
General defects remedied	13	37	50	18	7	115
Lighting improved	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding abated	—	—	2	1	1	4
New W.C. Basins fixed	1	—	—	1	—	2
W.C. Structures rebuilt	1	—	—	1	—	2
Smoke Nuisances dealt with ...	—	—	1	4	—	5
New Dustbins provided	19	75	42	23	20	179
New Privy Pails provided	12	57	32	15	12	118
Pail Closets converted to W.C.s	59	61	57	63	—	240
Inspection Chambers provided to drains	50	5	19	60	8	134
Drains repaired or amended ...	4	2	14	5	—	25
Drains cleansed	46	7	112	48	12	395
Drains reconstructed	—	3	15	5	—	23
New Drains inspected	59	10	42	84	8	203

WORKSHOPS.

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	24	9	—
Workshops	89	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—
Total	113	9	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of defects				No. of Offences	
	Found	Remedied	Inspector	Referred to H.M.	in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted	
Want of cleanliness ...	8	...	7	...	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	...	—	...	—	—
Overcrowding	—	...	—	...	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	...	—	...	—	—
Other nuisances	5	...	3	...	—	—
Sanitary accommoda- tion (insufficient, de- fective or unsuitable)	4	...	4	...	—	—
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house	—	...	—	...	—	—
Other offences	—	...	—	...	—	—
Total	18	14	—	—	—	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	North	South	East	West	Central	Total
Inspections made ...	—	—	63	—	—	63
Notices	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cleansed and Lime- washed	—	—	2	—	—	2
Other Defects remedied	—	—	2	—	—	2

DISINFECTIONS.

Rooms disinfected ...	68	10	40	40	37	195
Bedding disinfected	11	2	8	8	—	29
Schools disinfected...	3	3	—	3	—	9

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

NUISANCES.

Number of inspections	861	1059	2455	1633	248	6255
„ Nuisances abated	215	334	341	229	108	1224
„ Informal Notices	34	78	101	36	46	295
„ Statutory „	9	29	40	17	18	113
„ Warning letters	—	—	5	4	1	10
Complaints received	54	28	128	86	29	325

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1890.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, parts iii. and iv.
Public Health Amendments Act, 1907; part ii., part iii.,
Sections 34-51; part iv., Sections 52-66 and 68.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Act, 1925.

All the Adoptive Acts and all *Byelaws* exercised by the Urban District of Scunthorpe became operative in the amalgamated District of Scunthorpe and Frodingham by the Amalgamation Order of 1919. These byelaws have now lapsed and new byelaws have been drafted and submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Scavenging

In 1920, the Scavenging of the District carried out by the Council directly was confined to the East and West Wards. The scavenging of the other Wards in the District was carried out by contract. Part of the dry refuse was collected at night together with the nightsoil, and considerable trouble was experienced in both collections and disposal of refuse.

Early in 1921 an electric vehicle of 2½ tons capacity was purchased and used for the collection of dry refuse only. In this year the Council took over the scavenging of the North Ward. The practice of collecting dry refuse with nightsoil ceased in 1921, separate services for these being established. The practice of depositing nightsoil on the land was discontinued, and arrangements were made for emptying the contents of nightsoil carts into the main outfall sewer. At this time, a circular was issued to all householders to prevent ashes being mixed with the nightsoil in the pails. The circular also contained hints on how to diminish refuse by burning as much as possible over the domestic fires.

In 1923 an additional motor vehicle was purchased for scavenging, with two bodies—one for dry refuse, the other for nightsoil. This displaced three horses. In this year the Council took over the scavenging of the Central Ward.

In 1925 the whole of the scavenging of the Urban District was taken over by the Council by the inclusion of Ashby and Santon.

In 1921 the total cost of scavenging the whole of the Urban District was £5,583. In 1925 the figure was reduced to £4,298.

In the Urban District there are approximately 6,287 houses (not including business premises and schools) and the area of the District is 7,961 acres. The density of population is less than one house per acre (plus works, schools, public buildings, etc.)

DRY REFUSE. Every house is provided (or supposed to be) with a moveable galvanised iron dustbin, which is emptied weekly.

During 1925, 179 new dustbins were provided.

There are no ashtubs, ashpits or privy middens in the District.

Dry refuse is collected from Santon on the eastern boundary, Ashby on the south and western boundaries, and as far as Lysaght's works on the northern boundary. It is disposed of on the Council's Winterton Road tip. During the year the method of tipping has been altered. Previously the refuse was tipped on a 14 ft. face, but during the latter half of the year, the method in use at Bradford has been adopted. The refuse is tipped on a 5 ft. face, and a surface covering of soil placed over all surfaces of each day's accumulation of refuse. This method has greatly lessened the nuisance arising owing to offensive odours from the tip, and diminished the risk of fire.

It was estimated at the end of the year that the space available for tipping refuse on the Council's tip would only last a few months, and negotiations are now proceeding for the purchase of further land on the Winterton Road site.

NIGHTSOIL. At the end of 1925, 2,503, or approximately 40 per cent., of the houses in the District have pail closets. All the nightsoil collected is deposited in the main sewer on the Council's ground in Dawes Lane. The pails are emptied each week.

The cost of nightsoil collection is approximately 1s. 10d. per ton higher than dry refuse. The following facts may explain this: (1) The work is done at night by the aid of lamps and therefore the men cannot move about freely or quickly; (2) a higher rate of wages is paid to the night men; (3) the pails are scattered throughout the whole of the District and the amount collected is only half that of dry refuse.

A summary of scavenging costs is appended. It will be noted that the cost of dealing with nightsoil absorbs 1.8d. of the General District Rate. The abolition of these conveniences would mean the saving of this amount annually.

SUMMARY OF SCAVENGING COSTS for financial
year ended 31st March, 1926.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Depreciation of Vehicle (less batteries) at 7 years' life ...	107	3	10½			
Batteries at 3 years' life (cost £150)	50	0	0			
Electric Current	151	15	2			
Repairs and Maintenance	40	0	0			
Tyres (four), 4,098 miles at .21d. per tyre per mile	14	6	8			
Licence and Insurance	13	5	2			
Garage (cost £75 per 21 years)	1	0	0			
Motor Generator and Switch Board (depreciation over 10 years)	13	16	0			
Wages of Drivers	148	0	3	543	7	1½
FORD.						
Depreciation of Chassis (4 yrs.' life) at £110	27	10	0			
Depreciation refuse body (6 years' life) at £100	16	13	3			
Garage (depreciation & repairs)	5	0	0			
Petrol and Oil	105	0	0			
Tyres (four), 10,915 miles at .15d. per mile	26	5	4			
Tax and Insurance	30	8	0			
Repairs and Maintenance	103	7	0			
	314	3	7			
Half cost of running Ford (re- mainder allocation to night- soil)	157	1	9½			
Wages of Drivers	137	2	0	294	3	9½
WAGES.						
Collection of Refuse	1252	0	10			
Proportion of Foreman's (for supervision only, £61 1s. 8d.)	20	10	10	1272	11	8
TEAM LABOUR.						
Hire of Horses				63	0	0
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Insurance, Workmen's Compensation] and Public Liability						
National Insurance				69	16	3
Miscellaneous expense (clothing and] repairs, etc.)						
				2242	18	10
Less two-thirds Trade Refuse Receipts				43	6	0
				2199	12	10

Total amount of Dry Refuse collected during year
6,443 tons
Cost per ton for Collection—
6s. 10.04d., or approximately 6s. 10d.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION (PAIL CLOSETS).

FORD.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Running Costs...	157	1	9½			
Drivers' Wages	166	1	6	323	3	3½
	<hr/>					
TEAM LABOUR.						
Hire of Horses	110	0	0			
Depreciation of 1 Cart	10	0	0	120	0	0
	<hr/>					
WAGES.						
Collectors	872	6	0			
Proportion of Foreman	20	10	10	892	16	10
	<hr/>					
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Insurance, Workmen's Compensation] and Public Liability]					
National Insurance .....	]—			48	12	2
Miscellaneous expenses (proportion of]]					
				<hr/>		
				£1384	12	3½
				<hr/>		

Total amount of Nightsoil collected 3,175 tons
Cost per ton for Collection—
8s. 8.63d., or approximately 8s. 8½d.

DRY REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£	is.	d.
Purchase of Tip and Fencing. (In consequence of filling in, this land has better value, hence nothing is allowed for purchase)	—	—	—

WAGES.	£	s.	d.	
Labourers	370	9	11	
Proportion of Foreman's	20	10	10	391 0 9

TEAM LABOUR.

Hire of horses carting soil to cover refuse	92	13	4
---	----	----	---

ESTABLISHMENT.

Insurance, Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability]		
National Insurance .....	]	20	12 11
Miscellaneous expenses (proportion of)...]		

	504	7	0
LESS one-third Trade Refuse Receipts	21	13	6
	£482	13	6

Amount of Refuse dealt with 6,443 tons

Cost of Dry Refuse disposal per ton—

1s. 5.96d., or approximately 1s. 6d.

NIGHTSOIL DISPOSAL.

WAGES	101	12	11
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WATER	56	10	0
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ESTABLISHMENT.

Insurance, Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability]		
Insurance, National]	5	13 10
Miscellaneous expenses (proportion of)...]		

£163 16 9

Amount of Nightsoil dealt with 3,175 tons

Cost per ton for disposal—

12.38d., or approximately 1s. per ton.

SUMMARY OF COSTS.

Particulars	Refuse Collection ²		Refuse Disposal ⁴		Nightsoil Collection ⁶		Nightsoil Disposal ⁸		Total
	Including depreciation or Loan Charges ¹	Excluding Loan Charges	Including depreciation or Loan Charges ³	Excluding Loan Charges	Including depreciation or Loan Charges ⁵	Excluding Loan Charges	Including depreciation or Loan Charges ⁷	Excluding Loan Charges	
Revenue Account	£2242 18 10	£2021 2 10	£504 7 0	None	£1384 12 3½	£1384 16 4½	£163 16 9	None	£4295 15 8
Income ..	43 6 0	43 6 0	21 13 6	None	—	—	—	None	64 19 6
Nett Cost	2199 12 10	1978 16 10	482 13 6	None	£1384 12 3½	£1399 16 4½	£163 16 9	None	£4230 17 2½
UNIT COSTS—									
Nett C'st p'r ton	6/10·04d.	6/3d.	1/5·96d.	None	8/8·63d.	8/5 2d.	12·38d.	None	Dry Refuse Nightsoil 9/9
Nett Cost per 1000 population	£71 1 1	£65 3 11	£15 11 4	None	£44 13 4	—	£5 5 8	None	£86/12/5
Nett Cost per 1000 houses ..	£350 6 8	£321 7 6	£76 12 0	None	*£504 14 0	£488 0 0	*£59 4 0	None	£426/18/8 *£563/18/0
RATE POUNDAGE—									
Nett Cost equivalent rate in £	2·66d.	2·44d.	0·5d.	None	1·672d.	1·618d.	0·197d.	None	3·24d.
Perc'n't'ge of last item to rates in £	3·69d.	3·38d.	0·81d.	None	2·32d.	2·24d.	0 273d.	None	4·5d.
									2·69d.

Total Rate Levied for Sanitary Services		Percentage		Total Rate Levied for Sanitary Services	
(1) Total Refuse Collected, in tons	..	..	..	..	5·1 pence
(2) " Nightsoil	..	..	..	..	7 per cent.
(3) Population, Midsummer 1925 (Registrar Gen.)	31,430	..	..	..	..
(4) † Weight per 1000 population per day	13·3 cwts.	..	..	..	..
(5) No. of houses (excluding business premises, etc.)	6287	..	..	..	..
		(6)	Average haul loaded	..	2 miles
		(7)	Average carry of full dustbins	..	20 yards
		(8)	Assessable value, 1925/6	..	£203430
		(9)	Product of 1d. rate, 1925	..	£828
		(10)	Total Rates in £, 1925 (Gen. District Rate)	..	6/0d.

* Calculated on the number of pail closets in existence at the beginning of year.

† Calculated on six days per week.

